



Daily Report

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Daily Report

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General

RENMIN RIBAO on Cheney's Asian Tour

HK2602034290 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO
OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese 26 Feb 90 p 6

[Newsletter from staff reporter Zhang Qixin (1728 0796 2500): "Why the U.S. Defense Secretary Visited Asia"]

[Text] Washington, 23 February—U.S. Defense Secretary Cheney visited South Korea, the Philippines and Japan in the second half of February, holding respective talks with them on U.S. troops and bases in Asia.

The aim of Cheney's trip was to reconcile the U.S. stand with that of relevant parties in order to submit a U.S. program for Asian military strategy for a period to come. As far as the trip is concerned, except for some difficulties encountered in the Philippines, it has basically achieved its anticipated goal.

What will the future U.S. military strategy in Asia be? In light of things that so far revealed, the general aim is to maintain the status quo, make some readjustments, and take different approaches based on the different conditions of South Korea, Japan and the Philippines.

Cheney made the visit at a time of internal and international changes. The changes in the East European situation and the relatively relaxed situation regarding military confrontation in Europe have produced a certain effect on the Asian military balance. Especially in the United States, the military has been subjected to dual pressures. On one hand, Congress has been increasingly loud in its call for a reassessment of U.S. military strategy in Asia. The Pentagon has also been urged to submit a report before 1 April. On the other hand, given a big U.S. budget deficit, the call for reduced military spending has been very loud. A reduction in overseas troops and bases has become one of the objectives. But Japan, South Korea, and so forth have all along been on guard against Soviet military strength in Asia. Therefore, the program now submitted by the Pentagon is one marked with prudence and moderation. In the coming three years the United States will slash its 120,000 troops in Asia by around 10 percent and reduce some secondary military bases. But there is still the need to maintain strength to keep its fighting capacity from being weakened too much.

After this visit by Cheney, Japan and South Korea have in principle accepted the U.S. program.

In Japan, the United States agreed in principle to reduce U.S. troops by 7,000. In South Korea, both sides agreed to have 5,000 noncombat personnel gradually withdrawn. Japan and South Korea also expressed a willingness to consider paying some of the expenses for U.S. troops stationed locally.

In the Philippines, Cheney's visit did not go well. Philippine President Cory Aquino refused to meet with

Cheney. Only the military had talks with Cheney. Except for the announcement of their respective stands, both sides did not come to a decision on the problem of negotiating U.S. bases.

One of the main aims of Cheney's visit was originally to discuss with the Philippines the continued use of bases. But given the existing tense relations between the United States and the Philippines, talks on bases will also be temporarily held up.

Recently, the United States has been quite critical of the Philippine political situation. Meanwhile, the U.S. Congress has cut its aid funds to the Philippines, making the Philippines very angry. Some people in Philippine political circles and some columnists in press circles even suggested that if the United States does not restore the aid funds, the Philippines should not negotiate the base problem with the United States. As far as the U.S. side is concerned, to maintain its strategic balance in Asia it will energetically strive to maintain its bases in the Philippines. It will also consider moving its bases from the Philippines to other Pacific areas. But it is no easy thing for the United States to change its bases. It can be expected that for a certain period to come there will be continuous bargaining between the United States and the Philippines on the matter of military bases.

Shandong Head Meets Foreign Envoys, Businessmen

SK2202022590 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 Feb 90

[Text] On the afternoon of 15 February, Hei Boli, Standing Committee member of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, and Jiang Chunyun, Zhao Zhihao, Liang Buting, Liu Peng, Ma Shizhong, Li Chunting, Zhang Jingtao and Lu Maozeng, leading comrades of the province, met in Qingdao with Badr Hammam, ambassador of Egypt to China, and his wife, (Cai Side), ambassador of Qatar to China, (Taofeite Halide), chief representative of the commercial counsellor's office of Saudi Arabia to China, and his wife, some businessmen from Australia, Singapore, the United States, France, Britain, Japan, and some Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan compatriots, and some overseas Chinese, who had come to attend the seventh Shandong Provincial foreign economic and trade talk. They extended welcomes to the guests for coming to attend the trade talk and hoped that they would try to understand Shandong more and strengthen their economic and technological cooperation and exchanges with Shandong.

Qian Qichen Leaves For Disarmament Conference

OW2602014690 Beijing XINHUA in English
1156 GMT 25 Feb 90

[Text] Beijing, February 25 (XINHUA)—Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen left here today for Geneva to attend the on-going conference on disarmament.

Qian is scheduled to make a speech February 27 at the conference attended by 40 countries.

Starting from February 28, Qian will pay a friendly visit to Iraq, Arab Yemen and Democratic Yemen.

Commentary on Thailand Visit by USSR's Ryzhkov

*HK2002103090 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO
in Chinese 14 Feb 90 p 4*

[Commentary by Liu Aicheng (0491 1947 2052) from Bangkok on 13 February: "Nikolay Ryzhkov's Trip to Thailand"]

[Text] Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, paid a 2-day official visit to Thailand from 11 to 12 February. He is the first chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union who has ever visited Thailand since the Soviet Union and Thailand established diplomatic relations in 1941. Hence, his visit attracted the attention of the public opinion here. It was viewed as a new diplomatic offensive launched by the Soviet Union against Thailand and other Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) member states.

For quite some time, Thai-Soviet relations have progressed slowly, particularly after Vietnam invaded Cambodia, relations of the two countries cooled down even more. Among ASEAN nations, Thailand is most affected by the Cambodian issue and the Soviet Union supported the Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia. For this reason, the Thai government has repeatedly demanded the Soviet Union halt its aid and support to the Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia so as to end this unjust war of aggression as quickly as possible. In May 1988, former Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon visited Moscow to seek a positive Soviet role in the peaceful settlement of the Cambodian issue. Although the Soviet leaders expressed endorsement and support for a political settlement of the Cambodian issue, they had all along never halted their various assistance to Vietnam. Even after Vietnam announced its so-called "complete troop withdrawal from Cambodia" in September last year, while claiming needs to end military aid to the various factions in Cambodia, the Soviet Union continued to aid Vietnam and the Vietnamese-backed Phnom Penh puppet regime. According to the data provided by the Kampuchean national resistance forces, on 1 and 6 October and 11 November last year alone, the Soviet Union shipped 4,200 tons of ammunition, 40 armored cars, and 18 command vehicles three times to the Phnom Penh regime. Prince Rannarith, commander of the Siha-noukist National Army, told this reporter yesterday that to date the Soviet Union had continued to give aid to the Phnom Penh puppet regime in large quantities. The Thai military repeatedly exposed similar Soviet practices. On its part, Thailand maintained: Continued Soviet aid to Vietnam and the Phnom Penh regime can only drag the Cambodian war on and help Vietnam and

the Phnom Penh regime become more obstinate in their positions, thus directly affecting the process of the current effort to achieve an overall political settlement of the Cambodian issue. Therefore, when holding official talks with Ryzhkov, Thai Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan particularly stressed the important Soviet role in the peaceful settlement of the Cambodian issue and once again urged the Soviet Union to play a greater, positive role in the process. Aside from repeating the call for "a simultaneous halt in military aid to the various factions in Cambodia," Ryzhkov did not say how his country would "play a greater positive role" so that Vietnam would really withdraw its troops from Cambodia and that Vietnam and the Phnom Penh regime would change their obstinate positions. When holding talks with his Thai counterpart Sitthi [as published], Soviet Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs [Igor] Rogachev still insisted in opposition to the abolishment of the Phnom Penh regime, maintaining that even if Cambodian is put under United Nations trusteeship before elections are held in the country, the Phnom Penh regime and the Kampuchean Coalition Government should continue to exist. A Thai Foreign Ministry spokesman pointed out: This position of the Soviet Union is the same as that of the Phnom Penh regime.

Judging from the contents of talks between Thailand and the Soviet Union published by the Thai officials, although both sides stressed the importance of the Cambodian issue, their talks lacked adequate essential substance on the issue. Particularly on the part of the Soviet Union, it just reaffirmed its original position. Economic, trade, scientific and technological, and cultural exchanges between the two countries were the main aspects of their talks. Ryzhkov and his entourage spent most of their time making arrangements for visits. They visited textile mills and met with Thai businessmen. Thailand and the Soviet Union signed agreements on setting up of "a Thai-Soviet Joint Commission for Scientific and Technological Cooperation," on "cultural and scientific exchanges programs for 1990 and 1991," and on "leasing of sites for diplomatic missions" in the two countries.

Observers here held: The purpose of Ryzhkov's present visit was to hold as few talks as possible on the Cambodian issue, which had always hindered the political relations between the two countries, and more talks about bilateral economic and trade cooperation. In accordance with the Thai needs to absorb foreign capital and technologies in large quantities, in particular, technology for heavy industry, and to export more goods to other countries, the Soviet Union offered Thailand many suggestions for cooperation in economics, trade, and science and technology. They were well received by the latter.

Apparently, the Ryzhkov trip to Thailand was aimed at seeking improvement and promotion of Soviet relations with Thailand and other ASEAN nations, which had progressed slowly for quite some time, with bilateral

economic and trade relations as the breakthrough point, thus expanding its influence in this region.

United States & Canada

Further Reaction to Human Rights Report

CPPCC Subcommittee

OW2402132690 Beijing XINHUA in English 1256
GMT 24 Feb 90

[Text] Beijing, February 24 (XINHUA)—The Foreign Affairs Subcommittee of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) has lodged a strong protest against the U.S. State Department report on human rights.

It has also expressed extreme indignation over the U.S. Government's flagrant interference into China's internal affairs and encroachment upon China's sovereignty.

A spokesman for the subcommittee said today that the report has fabricated a pile of rumours and lies to attack and slander the Chinese Government and the Chinese leaders under the camouflage of so-called human rights.

His remarks, he said, have been made on behalf of China's democratic parties, people's organizations, patriots without party affiliation and noted figures from various circles that join the CPC.

He said: "The quelling of the riots last June was conducted according to Chinese laws and is entirely China's internal affair. The U.S. Government has no right at all to intervene.

"The U.S. Government has once again taken action to impair relations between the two countries and seriously hurt the feelings of the Chinese people especially at a time when the truth of the quelling has been laid bare and more and more countries and people have expressed understanding of the issue." He asked: "What on earth is the motive?"

He said, "'The human rights report' of the U.S. State Department also made groundless charges against issues in many countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America. This fully revealed the U.S. Government's ugly characteristic of pursuing hegemonism and acting as a world gendarme."

He went on, "The Chinese people have rid themselves of the imperialist control and they have been the real masters of the country ever since the founding of New China in 1949."

The determination of the Chinese people to follow the socialist road is unshakeable, he said. "History has proven and will prove that any foreign pressure and sanctions can in no way obstruct the Chinese people from making progress."

NPC's Fu Hao

OW2302203290 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1423 GMT 23 Feb 90

[Text] Beijing, 23 Feb (XINHUA)—Fu Hao, member of the National People's Congress [NPC] Standing Committee and vice chairman of the NPC Foreign Affairs Committee, expressed great indignation and strong protest against the U.S. Government's using the human rights issue to unscrupulously attack China and grossly interfere in China's internal affairs. He said that he fully supports the Chinese Foreign Ministry's solemn and just statement in this regard.

Speaking at a plenary meeting of the 7th NPC Standing Committee's 12th session this afternoon, Fu Hao pointed out: The U.S. State Department's so-called "human rights report" is based on rumors and lies and uses the "human rights issue" as a pretext to make groundless charges against China, flagrantly interfering in China's internal affairs, and seriously infringing on China's sovereignty. For this reason the Chinese Foreign Ministry has issued a statement to express great indignation and lodge a strong protest against the U.S. Government. I am in full support of the Foreign Ministry's statement.

Fu Hao said: The Chinese people have never yielded to any outside pressure. Our socialist republic was born in the victory over numerous internal and external pressures, and it has grown strong amid the ceaseless efforts to defeat outside interference and attempts to isolate us.

We have used countless facts to tell the world that since its founding 40 years ago, the PRC has never interfered in any other country's internal affairs, and it will absolutely not allow others to interfere in its own internal affairs.

In concluding his speech, Fu Hao stressed that socialist China standing in the east in the world is now stronger than ever, and no one can obstruct its pace to continually march forward.

Member Fu Hao's speech won a warm applause from all NPC Standing Committee members attending the meeting.

CHINA DAILY Commentator

HK2402003090 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
24 Feb 90 p 4

[By CHINA DAILY commentator]

[Text] The United States Government once again betrayed its hegemonist impudence on Wednesday when the State Department presented to the Congress the "Human Rights Report" of 1989.

This ideologically-biased report grossly interfered in the internal affairs of more than 150 countries in the world by judging their performance in respect to what it calls

"internationally recognized human rights" according to U.S. social, economic, political and legal systems.

Can the authors be so ignorant of the fact that concepts of human rights vary from country to country and from age to age?

In the final analysis, human rights are primarily the responsibility of the people and government of each sovereign state and have to be implemented and protected by their domestic laws formulated in accordance with their history, traditions and stage of development.

The whole section concerning China is a flimsy hodgepodge of dubious "facts" based on "possible," "continuing," but "unconfirmed" reports and "estimates."

Nearly half of its coverage dealt with such purely domestic issues as religion, family planning, residence regulations, job mobility and collective bargaining.

The Chinese people, who regained their full independence and sovereignty after more than a hundred years of colonial and imperialist oppression and exploitation, know best how to enjoy and protect their rights and freedoms which are embodied in China's Constitution. As in other countries, there is room for improvement, but how and when to improve is the Chinese people's business. Irresponsible and unfounded allegations will only invite resentment.

The section on China in the report is especially ridiculous and repugnant because of its slanders against the Chinese Government for its actions in June last year.

Events have shown that the Beijing turmoil last spring was a deliberate attempt to subvert the legitimate Chinese Government which is duty-bound to uphold the socialist system enshrined in the Constitution. That is what any responsible government would have done in similar circumstances. Whatever response deemed necessary and adequate by the Chinese Government to cope with the situation is its own business.

The report also harps on the so-called "excessive use of force" against Tibetan monks rioting for "Tibetan independence."

But there is no mention of the fact that the rebellious Lamaist monks and serf-owners headed by the Dalai Lama considered it their natural prerogative to punish, maim and kill recalcitrant serfs with medieval brutality. And their armed rebellion in March 1959 was a desperate attempt to split Tibet from China so that their age-old system of near slavery could be perpetuated.

Shocking Reminder

When this omission is coupled with the campaign of disinformation that culminated in the farcical awarding of the Nobel Peace Prize to the Dalai Lama, the only interpretation that can be made is that the banner of human rights is being abused in support of the Tibetan separatists. This is a blatant attempt to carve Tibet from

China and constitute an infringement on China's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The report is a shocking reminder to the world's people that we still live in a world of power politics where the naked pursuit of hegemonism threatens the peace and harmony of the community of nations by the denial of the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence.

The five principles are mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-aggression, non-interference in each other's domestic affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful co-existence.

Talking sanctimoniously about human rights, the United States last December flagrantly invaded its small neighbour Panama. Whatever its pretext, this was an action that violated the sovereign rights of the Panamanian people, without which there is no human rights to speak of.

For such a hegemonist power who had just trampled on all the norms of international law and practice, what right has it to pass judgment on the human rights performance of other countries of the world?

XINHUA Commentary

OW2302213790 Beijing XINHUA in English
2103 GMT 23 Feb 90

[*"Commentary: Power Politics Under Pretext of 'Human Rights'—On the U.S. State Department's 'Human Rights Report' (by Shi Lujia)—XINHUA headline*]

[Text] February 24, Beijing (XINHUA) [dateline as received]—The U.S. State Department, posing as "the supreme judge" and "the defender of human rights," released "The Human Rights Report" of 1989 Wednesday, charging quite a few countries arbitrarily with so-called perversion of "human rights," with China as the principal punching bag.

The report, piling up rumours and lies, flagrantly interferes in China's internal affairs and gratuitously vilifies the Chinese Government and its leaders under the pretext of the "human rights issue."

The lengthy report stages an overall assault on China's political system as well as its economic and social policies, slandering China groundlessly with "violating human rights."

It goes so far as to describe some good turns the Chinese Government has done for its people as evil deeds, and make indiscreet remarks on the internal affairs of China. The U.S., in fact, is wantonly trampling on the norms of the international law that every country is obliged to abide by.

It is no accident that the U.S. State Department focuses its attack on China in the latest "human rights report," a breach of the practices over the past years.

Last year, China cracked down a turmoil and counter-revolutionary rebellion aimed at subverting the legal government and the socialist system, thus shattering the dream of some anti-China forces in the U.S. to bring about "a peaceful evolution" in China.

As a result, the U.S. launched a demagogic political offensive and then took the lead in imposing an economic "sanction" against China.

The "human rights report" published recently once more picked up the event in the Tiananmen Square as the central topic to smear China, which shows that certain elements in the U.S., unwilling to recognize the smash-up of their wishful thinking, are continuing to worsen the Sino-U.S. relations and meddle in China's internal affairs.

As a matter of fact, it is in the United States that human rights violation still exists to a great extent.

For instance, the black people and other ethnic minorities in the United States have long been suffering from racial discrimination in political, educational, occupational and many other aspects. Some U.S. citizens have been politically prosecuted and, in many areas, even personal safety cannot be ensured.

The situation is no better when it comes to the U.S. foreign relations. The U.S. has always been quick to resort to armed forces or threat to use forces to infringe upon the territory and sovereignty of other countries.

The cases in point include the U.S. military aggression of Grenada, its hijacking of an Egyptian civil airliner over the Mediterranean under the pretext of pursuing terrorists, its frequent air raids against Libya, and its large-scale armed invasion of Panama, to mention only a few.

All this proves that it has already become the second nature of the United States to violate other countries' state rights at will, let alone human rights. Therefore, the U.S. Government has no right at all to harp on the human rights issue in other countries.

Washington has actually made a miscalculation, for it knows little about the fact that the Chinese people, with a strong will and strength, will never yield to the U.S. pressure, nor will they allow the U.S. to interfere in China's internal affairs.

Now it is high time for the U.S. authorities to think it over: What good on earth it does [as received] as you persistently hurt the feelings of the Chinese people and deteriorate the Sino-U.S. relations?—to juggle with power politics will lead you to nowhere, and to impinge upon the interests of the Chinese people will end up bringing damage to none but yourself.

RENMIN RIBAO Commentator

HK2602073590 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO
OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese 26 Feb 90 p 1

[Commentator's article: "A New Performance of Hegemonism—Comments on the 'Human Rights Report' of the U.S. Department of State"]

[Text] On 21 February the U.S. Department of State announced the so-called annual "human rights report." This official document, covering over 1,000 pages, occasionally assumes the posture of "world human rights judge" and passes judgment on the "human rights situations" of 100 countries or so around the world. In contrast to the past, this report devotes many pages to launching extremely malicious attacks on China. Its ill-intention, arbitrary words, dirty tricks, and confusing logic are really astonishing to people, and those who read it will be indignant.

What qualifications do the U.S. authorities have to pass judgments on other countries' human rights? Who has given them such rights? The whole world knows that the human rights issue is very serious in the United States. In foreign countries the United States has gone even further in arbitrarily trampling on human rights and wantonly encroaching upon their sovereignty. The U.S. Government forgets to look in the mirror and see what it is like itself before flagrantly interfering in and finding fault with other countries.

To say nothing of events in the past, let us take the recent U.S. invasion of Panama as an example.

Who dispatched over 10,000 troops to invade Panama, which has a population of only 2 million, to carry out wanton and indiscriminate bombardment, raze many buildings to the ground, slaughter more than 500 innocent civilians, and make 10,000 more homeless?

Who has, without authorization, kidnapped the head of state of another country to the United States and jailed and put him on trial? Even if Noriega is guilty he should be handled by the Panamanian people themselves; how can another country take others' functions into its own hands?

Who has ignored international law and wantonly intruded into the residences of some sovereign countries' ambassadors in Panama and carried out checks by force there? Who has dispatched heavily armed troops to surround and seriously harass a foreign embassy?

Who has arbitrarily arrested Panamanian Government officials and reorganized the country's National Defense Forces?

Has not the United States done all this? Is there the slightest shadow of democracy, freedom, human rights, or humanitarianism in all this? These are out-and-out acts of naked hegemonism and power politics. The U.S. invasion of Panama is a serious violation of the norms of international law; a brutal encroachment upon Panama's

independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity; and a barbarous plunder of the Panamanian people's right to exercise their sovereignty and decide their future. It has been widely condemned by world public opinion. It is the U.S. authorities that should be in the defendant's seat of the world court of human rights and who should be tried by the people. Now they have come to make indiscreet criticisms of what they call "human rights cases" in other countries. It is indeed absurd and ridiculous.

The "human rights report" of the U.S. Department of State is an official document representing the U.S. Government. It is rare in Sino-U.S. relations that a U.S. official document has made such an intensive, all-round, and flagrant attack on the Chinese Government and Chinese leaders and has wantonly interfered in China's internal affairs. People cannot help asking: What is the U.S. Government up to, after all? Where will this lead Sino-U.S. relations? Recently, people in power in the U.S. Government time and again expressed their intention to improve and develop Sino-U.S. relations. Are these, your actual actions, to improve relations? They will only further damage Sino-U.S. relations.

The creator of the "human rights report" formed a mixture of lies and rumors by using ambiguous words and phrases such as "possible," "it is said," "according to an estimate," "according to informed sources," "according to unconfirmed reports," and so on. Obviously, the report is indiscreet and superficial. Let's give an example. The report makes a concentrated attack on China's suppression of the June counterrevolutionary rebellion in Beijing last year by wantonly spreading the rumor that in this incident the Chinese Government "possibly" killed "several thousand people," and "an estimated 100,000 people have been arrested." The "report" also says "a well-informed government official has disclosed that 10,000 people have been arrested." It mentions "100,000" one moment and "10,000" the next. Even the rumormonger himself cannot make his statement consistent. How can he make others believe it? As everyone is aware, the counterrevolutionary rebellion that occurred in Beijing in June last year was a plot aimed at overthrowing the legitimate Chinese Government and sabotaging the socialist system. Some anti-China forces in the United States were deeply involved in this storm. It was absolutely correct and necessary for the Chinese Government to take clear-cut measures in accordance with the Constitution and law to quell the rebellion. The truth of the incident has long since become known to all. Now China's politics, economy, and society have remained stable and the people live and work in peace and contentment. In this situation what is the intention of the U.S. Government in producing such a report and creating rumors and lies that have been laid bare by facts? Is it not ridiculous and lamentable that an official document of a dignified government of a big country has resorted to "unconfirmed material" for support! If every country follows this example, what will

the world become? What solemnity and normality will remain in international relations?

The U.S. "human rights report" brutally interferes in China's internal affairs and tries to make a big issue of the Tibet question. Apart from spouting a stream of nonsense about the suppression of riots in Tibet, the "report" has gone so far as to criticize China for "prohibiting demonstrations that support ethnic division and endanger national unity" and for "not tolerating religious manifestations that advocate Tibet's independence." These several words in the "human rights report" have given away the secret motive of the report's creator! Everyone knows that Tibet is an inseparable part of China's sacred territory. Even the U.S. Government cannot deny this point. Such being the case, what crime has the Chinese Government committed in forbidding a small number of Tibetan separatists to engage in activities aimed at splitting the motherland and undermining national unity? To proceed from the logic of the "human rights report," should the U.S. Government encourage Americans to go all out for independence activities and separate some states from the United States of America to meet its own human rights standards?

The "human rights report" also takes in China's domestic policy and administrative measures adopted in light of China's national conditions, which are irrelevant to the human rights issue. Whatever is not to the taste of some Americans is regarded as a violation of human rights. For example, the "report" attacks China by saying the "Chinese Government has practiced a family planning policy of a comprehensive, highly intrusive nature" and that the "Ministry of Public Security has introduced the system of carrying and examining identity cards. Even the current practice of a 48-hour work week has become 'criminal evidence' of 'violations of human rights.'" "Human rights protectors" in Washington are really minding too much. As everyone is aware, the family planning policy is an important policy formulated according to China's basic national conditions. In recent years the increase in population has become a global problem. The great efforts and achievements made by the Chinese Government in controlling its population growth have won the common recognition of the international community and praise from world opinion, including candid American public opinion. Under such circumstances, what is the intention of the "human rights report" in harping on allegations against China's family planning policy? Does it want China's population to grow without limits into a burden that weighs heavily on the country until it is out of breath? The "report's" attack on China's implementation of the identity card system is even more baffling. Many countries in the world have long practiced the identity card system. Why has the United States been finding fault with China's implementation of this system? The U.S. Government has made forced association with the "4 June" storm even though it already knows that the identity card system was put into effect in China as early as 1984. This shows that their skill in cooking up lies is too low.

A comprehensive review of this report of the U.S. Department of State can only lead to this conclusion: The drinker's heart is not in the cup; under the banner of "human rights," the United States is using the microclimate in the world to force China to follow. Recent changes in the international situation have made the United States overjoyed, thinking that its "peaceful evolution" strategy has succeeded. However, the socialist red flag is still fluttering high on Chinese soil across the Pacific, making those "peaceful evolution" strategists despairing and irritated and causing them to vent all their anger at China in the report. They thought the external pressure they imposed on China by gathering rumours and lies in the report would force China to give up the "four cardinal principles" and the socialist road. This is the true intention of the U.S. Department of State in attacking China in its human rights report. What a pity; they aimed at the wrong target and miscalculated the outcome. The Chinese Communists and people are not afraid of pressure, nor do they believe in heresy. Since the founding of the PRC we have engaged in repeated trials of strength with forces hostile to China. Have they forgotten their defeats and lessons?

The so-called "human rights report" of the U.S. Department of State has provided a negative example that allows us to see more clearly what stuff the U.S. Government is peddling under the banner of "human rights." We would like to advise some people in the U.S. Government to be more sensible and restrain themselves a little. The Chinese people will never waver in their faith in taking the socialist road.

Article Mocks U.S.-Style Democracy

HK2602030490 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO
in Chinese 23 Feb 90 p 1

["Today's Talk" by Zhen Fei (3914 7236), originally carried in XINMIN WANBAO 20 February: "How Can a Dog Mayor Run the Government"]

[Text] According to a report, a hound called "Bosco" was recently elected mayor of Chino, California in the United States for repeatedly performing outstanding service. Dressed in a shirt, trousers, and tie, the dog goes to work everyday.

This piece of "news from the West" really widens people's field of vision. It seems that Western style "democracy" has reached the peak of perfection. In addition to "democracy" between men, there is also "democracy" between man and dog. There is no distinction between man and dog, and everyone is equal in competition. The able are elected and there is no discrimination between human being and animal. Even a dog can ascend to the throne of a mayor. Is this not enviable? No wonder some people worship Western style democracy and give an extravagant account of it.

Nevertheless the public is worried about a question: How can this dog mayor run the government? Dressed in a Western suit and leather shoes, although it can hold the

document files while sitting in the office chair, it is after all a dog. It cannot listen to work reports as it does not understand the human language; it cannot sign documents for it does not read; and how can it preside over office meetings and make policy decisions by merely barking. What, then, should be done?

As a matter of fact, people with normal sense know that a dog cannot be a mayor. It has been reported that because of the endless dispute over the candidate for a new mayor, some people simply nominated "Bosco" a "candidate" which was accepted with 120 votes for and 75 against. So this result included feelings of pain and embarrassment hard to mention. In the final analysis, "democracy" is strictly limited in the election system of the West.

It seems that this fantastic story of a dog mayor serves as a perfect irony for those advocating "total Westernization." It should also be regarded as a stimulant for the ignorant, kind-hearted people who have blindly extolled Western style democracy.

Northeast Asia

Vice Governor Meets With Japanese Delegation

SK2602091790 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1030 GMT 24 Feb 90

[Text] Upon the invitation of the provincial supplies bureau, the five-member delegation of the Japanese international affairs research and exchange association, headed by (Kaneko Shukuya), member of the directors board of the association and head of the general affairs bureau of the association, arrived in Changchun from Shenyang on 22 February for a friendly visit to the province. During its visit to the province, the delegation extensively exchanged opinions on joint investment and cooperation with the provincial planned economic commission, the provincial external economic relations and trade commission, and the provincial power resources investment and development company.

On the evening of 23 February, Vice Governor Wu Yixia met with all members of the delegation at Changbaishan Guesthouse. Wu Yixia briefed the Japanese guests on the province's natural resources, economic reform, and investment environment; and welcomed Japanese friends for their willingness to commonly develop the province's natural resources with joint investment or in cooperation. After the reception, Vice Governor Wu Yixia hosted a banquet in honor of the Japanese guests.

Japanese National Ordered To Leave

OW2402163790 Beijing XINHUA in English
1526 GMT 24 Feb 90

[Text] Kunming, February 24 (XINHUA)—Japanese national Fumio Arimura was ordered to leave China for illegal travels and activities in border areas in southwest China left from Kunming Airport today. [sentence as received]

According to an official of the Yunnan Provincial Public Security Bureau, the 23-year-old man was fined and banned from entering China for three years.

Fumio Arimura, a Tokyo University student, left Kunming, the capital of Yunnan Province, to travel to Mangshi, a frontier region in Yunnan Province closed to foreigners, on January 23.

On the way, he was discovered by Chinese frontier guards and sent back to Kunming, the official said.

On January 25, the student again went to Mangshi, where he was caught and given a warning about his illegal travel and activities.

The student then continued his illegal travel and activities in Ruili and Yingjiang counties in disregard of the warnings.

The official said the Public Security Bureau confiscated film, video tapes and other materials the student had collected during his illegal travels.

Records show that the student had previously visited 12 closed frontier areas in March 1988 and was fined and detained by the Public Security Bureau, the official added.

Li Peng Congratulates Japan's LDP on Victory

*OW2402000890 Tokyo KYODO in English
2305 GMT 23 Feb 90*

[Text] Beijing, Feb. 24 KYODO—Chinese Premier Li Peng congratulated Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) on Friday for its major victory in last Sunday's general election for the House of Representatives, Japanese officials here said.

Li invited Japanese Ambassador to China Hiroshi Hashimoto to his office and asked him to convey his congratulations to Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu.

Hashimoto is scheduled to leave for Tokyo Wednesday for talks with the home government.

The Chinese premier told Hashimoto the LDP's electoral victory will aid Japan's political stability and continuity of policies.

The LDP won 275 of 512 seats contested and boosted its strength to 286 after recruiting 11 conservative independents.

Japanese Loan Used for Jiangsu Export Trade

OW2202134090 Beijing in English to East and South Africa 1700 GMT 16 Feb 90

[Text] China is using a special Japanese government loan of \$700 million to develop export-oriented industrial and agricultural products. Chinese trade officials said the loan was disbursed from the surplus of Japan's foreign trade with developing countries. Part of the loan

is used to develop bamboo shoots, lean pork pigs, and mushrooms in east China's Zhejiang Province, and the rest used to support the production of soy beans, maize, and cotton, as well as aquatic products.

Southeast Asia & Pacific

Science, Technology Agreement Signed With Laos

*OW2602115590 Beijing XINHUA in English
0928 GMT 26 Feb 90*

[Text] Beijing, February 26 (XINHUA)—The People's Republic of China and the Lao People's Democratic Republic have signed an economic, scientific, and technical agreement and a protocol on mutual supplies of goods in 1990, according to the Chinese Embassy in Vientiane.

The two documents were signed in Vientiane today by Zheng Tuobin, visiting Chinese minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Phao Bounnaphon, chairman for the Lao Committee for Economic Relations With Foreign Countries and State Commerce.

Chinese Ambassador to Laos Liang Feng attended the signing ceremony.

The Chinese Government economic and trade delegation led by Zheng Tuobin left Vientiane for home today after a five-day visit during which the two sides held working talks on further promotion of the economic and trade cooperations between the two countries. They expressed satisfaction with their economic and trade cooperation results made in recent years.

Zheng Toubin Trade Delegation Arrives in Laos

*OW2302165490 Beijing XINHUA in English
1516 GMT 23 Feb 90*

[Text] Hanoi, February 23 (XINHUA)—A delegation of China's Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, led by Minister Zheng Tuobin, arrived in Vientiane on Thursday for a five-day visit to Laos, the Laotian official news agency KPL reported today.

The delegation was met at the airport by Phao Bounnaphon [name as received], minister of Laos' foreign economic relations and trade. Chinese Ambassador to Laos Liang Feng was also at the airport.

During the visit, the Chinese delegation is expected to reach an agreement with Laos on economic, scientific and technological cooperation and a protocol on goods exchange and clearance. They will also visit production bases and places of interest in Vientiane.

Asia-Pacific Research Center Set Up in Beijing

OW2402071690 Beijing XINHUA in English
1557 GMT 23 Feb 90

[Text] Beijing, February 23 (XINHUA)—The Asian and Pacific Research Center was set up today at Beijing University.

The center will provide comprehensive consulting services for political and economic policy making by the government and Sino-foreign enterprises.

The center's 100 experts concentrate on research in the economies, politics, laws, societies and culture of the west Pacific area.

The center has already taken on projects to research economic development in Northeast Asia and economic and trade relations between China, the United States, Japan, and South Korea for the China National Social Science Foundation.

Near East & South Asia

Medical Team Concludes Tunisia Mission

OW2602092190 Beijing XINHUA in English
0633 GMT 26 Feb 90

[Text] Tunis, February 25 (XINHUA)—The eighth medical team sent by the Chinese Government to Tunisia since 1973 left Sunday the country [as received] after a two-year service in northeast Jendouba Prefecture [name as received] and central Sidi Bou Zid Prefecture.

The team has given 321,328 consultations, operated on 13,226 patients, treated 75,571 emergency cases and hospitalized 29,240 patients, said a team statistics. Among them, 1,604 patients suffering from "grave" cases have recovered, it said.

Meanwhile, the ninth team has arrived in Tunisia to continue medical service in the same prefectures.

Governor of Jendouba, Slaheddine al-'Abd [name as received] and Governor of Sidi Bou Zid, Boubaker Ben Kraiem [name as received], met last week with the Chinese medical team and thanked for its service.

Further on Qi Jiwei Visit to Pakistan

Hails Care for Afghan Refugees

OW2602042690 Beijing XINHUA in English
0722 GMT 24 Feb 90

[Text] Islamabad, February 24 (XINHUA)—Gulistan Janjua, governor of Pakistan's Northwest Frontier Province (NWFP), met with visiting Chinese State Councillor and Defense Minister General Qin Jiwei Friday in Peshawar, capital of the province.

During the meeting, Qin paid high tribute to the role played by the people of Pakistan in general and NWFP in particular for giving shelter to Afghan refugees.

He said that the people of NWFP have made great contributions in accommodating the Afghan refugees.

Pakistan houses the largest crowd of Afghan refugees who fled their homeland since the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in December 1979. There are now about 3.5 million Afghan refugees in the country. More than 2 million of them are being camped in NWFP.

General Qin said that China and Pakistan are old friends and their friendship has stood the test of time.

The existing friendly relations between the two countries will be further strengthened with the passage of time, he noted.

The NWFP governor thanked the Chinese Government and people for their support in Pakistan's principled stand on the Afghanistan issue and for providing assistance in the just struggle of the Afghan people against the foreign aggression.

He said that the people of the province are proud of their role in providing shelter to the Afghan refugees as they regard it their religious obligation. They will continue their role till the return of the refugees to Afghanistan with dignity, honor and safety, he added.

Janjua said that the friendship between Pakistan and China is a model for other countries to follow and expressed the hope that the Chinese defense minister's visit will certainly prove beneficial for the two countries.

General Qin, who is leading a 10-member Chinese military delegation, arrived in Pakistan on February 19 on a nine-day visit to the country. He left Islamabad for Peshawar on Friday to continue his tour.

Activities in Lahore

OW2602044090 Beijing XINHUA in English
1630 GMT 24 Feb 90

[Text] Islamabad, February 24 (XINHUA)—Chinese State Councillor and Defense Minister General Qin Jiwei had a luncheon together with Pakistan President Ghulam Ishaq Khan and other high-ranking officials today in Lahore, the second largest city in Pakistan.

The luncheon was hosted by chief minister of Pakistan's Punjab Province Nawaz Sharif.

The Chinese defense minister today visited an annual national horse and cattle show inaugurated by President Ishaq Khan in Lahore.

Originating from cattle fairs held in various parts of the country, Pakistan's traditional horse and cattle show made its debut in the country in 1952 as a "hunt show". Over the years, it has developed into a prime national festival, to which the best domestic animals chosen and

sent for performances. It also provides a venue for exchange of experience in animal husbandry.

Qin, who is leading a 10-member Chinese military delegation, arrived in Pakistan on February 19 on a nine-day good-will visit to the country.

The Chinese defense minister called on President Ishaq Khan and Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto in Islamabad on February 20. He arrived from Peshawar in Lahore Friday afternoon.

Sub-Saharan Africa

Lesotho Leader Receives Outgoing Envoy

OW2302170090 Beijing XINHUA in English
1529 GMT 23 Feb 90

[Text] Gaborone, February 23 (XINHUA)—Major-General J.M. Lekhanya, chairman of the Military Council and the Council of Ministers of Lesotho, said in Maseru today that he sincerely hoped that the friendly relations and cooperation between Lesotho and China would be further developed and strengthened, a report from Maseru said.

General Lekhanqa made the remarks during his meeting with the outgoing Chinese Ambassador to Lesotho Tian Changsong.

Chairman Lekhanya asked the ambassador to convey his best regards to Chinese President Yang Shangkun and Premier Li Peng.

On the evening of February 21, the government of Lesotho gave a farewell reception in honour of the outgoing Chinese ambassador in the name of Chairman J.M. Lekhanya.

Envoy Delivers Cholera Aid to Zambia

OW 2602063390 Beijing XINHUA in English
1305 GMT 23 Feb 90

[Text] Lusaka, February 23 (XINHUA)—The Chinese Red Cross Society today donated 500,000 kwacha (about 12,500 U.S. dollars) to Zambia to help the country fight the recent out-break of cholera in Lusaka.

The money was presented here today by Chinese Ambassador to Zambia Zhou Mingji to Zambian Minister of Health Mavis Muyanda.

Mrs. Muyanda expressed Zambia's grateful appreciation of the support at the time when the country is in need.

She described the bilateral relations between the two countries and the two peoples as extremely excellent, saying that evidence has shown that "we are all-weather friends."

The minister hoped the existing cooperation and relations between the two sides would be further developed.

The epidemic broke out early this month in some residential areas in Lusaka and soon spread to many other areas in the capital and even outside Lusaka. It has since claimed over 80 lives and several hundred people including children have been admitted into hospitals and clinics.

Delegation Ends Cape Verde Visit

OW2302094690 Beijing XINHUA in English
0151 GMT 23 Feb 90

[Text] Dakar, February 22 (XINHUA)—A Chinese Government delegation led by Zhu Xun, minister of geology and Mineral Resources, arrived here today after a two-day visit to Cape Verde.

After its arrival in praia, the Cape Verdian capital, the delegation was received by President Aristides Pereira. He said that the Chinese people were authentic friends of the Cape Verdians and stressed that China's stability and prosperity constituted an important factor in maintaining world peace.

The delegation also called on Prime Minister Pedro Pires and had a meeting with a Cape Verdian Government delegation led by Minister of Industry and Energy Adao Rocha. Views were exchanged on the international situation, problems of common interest and the promotion of bilateral relations.

After a stopover here, the delegation is to leave tomorrow for Niger and Burkina Faso.

Political & Social

NPC Standing Committee Session Continues

Discusses Basic Law, Economy

OW2502145890 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1344 GMT 23 Feb 90

[Excerpts] Beijing, 23 Feb (XINHUA)—The 12th meeting of the Standing Committee of the Seventh National People's Congress [NPC] held two successive general discussion sessions yesterday afternoon and today.

The sessions were presided over by Xi Zhongxun and Rong Yiren, vice chairmen of the NPC Standing Committee, respectively. More than 20 members of the Standing Committee expressed their views on the draft Hong Kong Basic Law, economic work, protection of resources, supervision by law, and clean government.

Vice Chairman Lei Jieqiong said that after the passage of the draft Hong Kong Basic Law, China's sovereignty over Hong Kong will be restored on 1 July 1997, and Hong Kong will then return to the embrace of the motherland after being occupied for more than 100 years. This will be another victory of the Chinese people under the leadership of the CPC in wiping out national humiliation imposed on us by imperialism. The adoption of the Basic Law will be an impetus to boost the solution of the Taiwan question. She suggested that after the adoption of the Basic Law, it must be disseminated among the masses so that they will understand its essence and pay attention to its implementation. At the same time, all necessary preparations should be made for the restoration of sovereignty over Hong Kong. [passage omitted]

Member He Wanfen said: As a person who was born in Hong Kong and has lived and studied in Hong Kong and Macao, I am elated and inspired. To enable the Hong Kong Basic Law to be passed smoothly and implemented conscientiously, she suggested that the law should be extensively publicized and that it is necessary to strengthen education on patriotism to enhance the Chinese people's love of the party, motherland, and socialism. She said it is necessary to strengthen the bond between the motherland and Hong Kong compatriots and Overseas Chinese, improve work in all fields, further improve the economic environment, rectify the economic order, and deepen the reform, correct erroneous trends, promote clean government, and win the trust of the people.

Zou Yu, member of the Standing Committee, said that the successful drafting of the Hong Kong Basic Law and the solution of the Hong Kong question are great events in the political life of the Chinese people, an important development in modern Chinese history, and a pioneering achievement in handling international political

relations. The solution of this question is a great contribution to maintaining Hong Kong's prosperity and stability, promoting the development of China's socialist economy, promoting state and social stability, and promoting peace in Asia and throughout the world.

Member Wang Houde said that compared with the version announced last year, the current draft of the Hong Kong Basic Law that has just been made public is better. It fully embodies the great idea of "one country, two systems" and the spirit of the Sino-British Joint Statement, sticks to the principle of resuming sovereignty over Hong Kong, takes into consideration Hong Kong's reality and development needs, and heeds the immediate and long-term interests of the people. Therefore, it will ensure Hong Kong's stability and prosperity. [passage omitted] We believe that following the adoption and implementation of the draft law, the people of the whole country, including the masses of workers and Hong Kong compatriots, will be satisfied and happy.

The Standard of Improving the Economic Environment and Rectifying the Economic Order Must Never Be Lowered

During a discussion session, Sun Jingwen, member of the Standing Committee, on behalf of Yang Keng, Zhang Chen, Qian Min, Mo Wenxiang, Pan Yan, and Xu Yunbei, all members of the Standing Committee, delivered a joint speech on the current work of improving the economic environment and rectifying the economic order. They held that although some notable results have been achieved in curbing excessive investment and consumption expansion and controlling society's consumption demands and the issuance of currency last year, the current economic environment is far from being comfortable. Fundamental problems that affect the overall situation, such as total demand being larger than total supply, years of successive financial deficits, over-distribution of national income, unbalanced economic structure, decline of economic efficiency, and failure to adjust and control economic operations, have not been alleviated or have not shown any sign of improvement. Therefore, under no circumstances should we lower the standard of improving the economic environment and rectifying the economic order. We must strictly control the investment in fixed assets and the expenditure on wages, keep the rate of price increases within the planned limit, and promptly solve the problems discovered in the course of economic development in order to win the trust of the people. [passage omitted]

Member Ma Wanqi said that marked achievements have been made in improving the economic environment and rectifying the economic order. As a result of curtailing the scale of capital construction, checking inflation, and keeping a reasonable production growth rate, our economy has stabilized in the past year. These achievements are there for all to see, and the masses are quite satisfied with them. He called for a quick solution to the prominent problems of energy and transportation and

for special efforts to relieve the strains on railway transport through reform. A breakthrough in one problem will lead to the solution of others. Only thus can we regain the initiative and improve the economic situation as a whole. [passage omitted]

Member Duan Suquan said that since conducting a general survey on taxation, financial matters, and commodity prices in 1985, a general survey has been conducted every year, yet offenses have been committed repeatedly and even while the survey was in progress. The root cause of these problems is that a lot of people are trying to cheat the state and enterprises are trying to cheat the government. They believe that "if you can discover something through an investigation, it is yours, but if you fail to discover it, it is mine." To solve this problem, it is necessary to strengthen the leadership of party committees and mobilize the masses. Next, it is necessary to "open the front door and close the back door." It is also necessary to have centralism and avoid the practice of everyone going his own way. [passage omitted]

Strengthen Supervision by Law and Boost the Building of Clean Government

Mo Wenxiang, member of the Standing Committee, who took part in an NPC-organized group to investigate the implementation of the Forestry Law, talked about his experience in strengthening supervision of the execution of laws. He said that from the angle of solving practical problems, the group had made some good results. [passage omitted] He suggested that the NPC and its special committees pay attention to supervising the implementation of laws by integrating constant supervision with organizing inspection tours.

Standing Committee Member He Ying said that the party Central Committee's policy of attacking corruption and building clean government has won the support of party members and the people. [passage omitted] The NPC Standing Committee should take the lead in making the policy yield results. [passage omitted]

Protect Forest Resources for the Prosperity of Our Posterity

Li Jianbai, member of the Standing Committee, who took part in an NPC Standing Committee-sponsored inspection group to investigate the implementation of the Forest Law in Heilongjiang Province, suggested that it is first necessary to have the resolve to reduce the lumbering quota to an amount required by the law. Efforts should be made to adjust the structure of forestry, increase afforestation, and develop a diversified economy, in order to gradually free forestry enterprises from their plight. [passage omitted]

The Railway Law Should Not Provide for "the Integration of Government and Enterprise Administration"

Jiang Yiwei, member of the Law Committee, expressed his views on the state's railway transport management

system mentioned in the Railway Law. He said that formulating the Railway Law is extremely necessary because it can safeguard the safety of the railways and promote their development, but whether it is proper for the Railway Law to explicitly stipulate that the state railways shall implement the management system of "integrating government administration with enterprise administration" needs to be carefully reviewed. He said that overcoming the failure to separate government administration from enterprise management is a basic policy decided by the Third Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee. In the past 10 years of reform, we have followed this policy and have achieved remarkable results, but the policy is far from being realized. This is a problem which must be tackled in the course of deepening the reform. As the railway is an economic organization, if the law explicitly provides that it can integrate government administration with enterprise management, other departments may also do the same by citing various reasons. Does this conform to our reform orientation?

He said that the railway system is a huge complex system because it has numerous economic entities within itself. It is necessary to operate it as an enterprise. It should become a relatively independent corporate enterprise. Therefore, it should come under the Law on State-Run Industrial Enterprises, the Law on Chinese-Foreign Joint Ventures, and other laws. It would be impossible to implement these laws if the integration of government administration and enterprise management is stipulated as the railway system's management system, or if many other economic departments follow the footsteps of the railway system. [passage omitted]

At yesterday's discussion session, the participants heard a report, made by Song Rufen, vice chairman of the Law Committee, on opinions regarding the revised draft of the Military Facilities Protection Law.

Environment Committee Proposed

*OW2302134690 Beijing XINHUA in English
1325 GMT 23 Feb 90*

[Text] Beijing, February 23 (XINHUA)—Eighty National People's Congress (NPC) deputies and professors have proposed that the NPC set up a resource and environment committee in order to improve the state's management of resources and environmental protection.

The proposal will soon be submitted to the NPC Standing Committee and its Chairman Wan Li. Yang Jike, one of the proposal's initiators and a member of the NPC Standing Committee, said here today.

Yang said the proposal began to take last November when more than 30 experts from the Chinese Academy of Sciences, the State Bureau of Environmental Protection, the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, the State Planning Commission and other departments discussed the issue at a symposium sponsored by Sun Honglie, vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

Yang said tight resources are a major factor hindering the nation's economic and social development and that the worsening environment and accompanying natural calamities will pose threats to the nation.

Yang suggested the proposed new committee would be responsible for drawing and approving relevant bills and draft laws and determining whether government decisions and regulations conform to the nation's Constitution and laws.

The committee should also be responsible for examining and approving China's major plans for resource development and environmental protection, and supervising the implementation of relevant laws and regulations, Yang added.

Military Law Adopted

OW2502090190 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1234 GMT 20 Feb 90

[Text] Beijing, 20 Feb (XINHUA)—At the 12th meeting of the Seventh National People's Congress [NPC] Standing Committee yesterday, Song Rufen, vice chairman of the NPC Law Committee, delivered a report on the results of the committee's review of a draft law on the protection of military installations.

Song said in his report: The NPC Law Committee met on 8 and 10 February 1990 to examine the draft law on the protection of military installations in accordance with the opinions expressed during a review of the document by the 11th meeting of the Seventh NPC Standing Committee and the views of various localities, relevant departments of the central authorities, and legal experts. The Law Committee believes that it is necessary to formulate this law in order to protect military installations and maintain their functions, ensure the normal conduct of military activities, beef up national defense, and resist invasions. The draft is basically feasible; however, the committee suggests the following amendments:

I. The draft states: "The military installations mentioned in this law refer to the structures, sites, and facilities used directly by the state for military purposes." Some committee members and local representatives consider the above provision too general and have suggested that it be more specific. Therefore, we propose that the provision be amended to read: "The military installations mentioned in this law refer to the following structures, sites, and facilities used directly by the state for military purposes:

1. Command apparatus, and command and combat structures on and below the ground;
2. Military airports, harbors, and piers;
3. Barracks, drill grounds, and test ranges;
4. Military bunkers and warehouses;
5. Communications, surveillance, navigation, and observation stations for military purposes, and signs used in military surveys, military navigation, and operations aiding military navigation;

6. Highways and railways devoted exclusively to military purposes, and cables, lines, and pipelines used by the military for communications and transmission of electric power, oil, and water; and

7. Other military installations specified by the State Council and the Central Military Commission."

II. The draft states: "The intended use of military installations may not be altered without the approval of the State Council and the Central Military Commission." Representatives of some localities and departments say the term "intended use" is not clear enough and have suggested that the clause be amended to read: "Any use of military installations for civilian purposes shall be approved by the State Council and the Central Military Commission."

III. The draft reads: "Restricted or controlled military areas on land shall be designated by military regions and provincial, autonomous regional, or municipal people's governments, or by military regions and relevant departments under the State Council, while those at sea shall be specified by military regions and departments concerned under the State Council." Representatives of some localities have suggested that provincial people's governments be allowed to play a role in designating restricted or controlled military areas, whether on land or at sea, because the determination of such areas has a direct bearing on the production and lives of local residents. They have proposed that the provision be amended to read: "The scope of restricted or controlled military areas on land or at sea shall be jointly designated by military regions and provincial, autonomous regional, or municipal people's governments, or by military regions; provincial, autonomous regional, or municipal people's governments; and departments concerned under the State Council."

IV. Some members and local representatives have suggested that the following clause be added: "In designating or readjusting the scope of restricted or controlled military areas, account shall be taken of national economic development, the environment, and the production and lives of local residents, while ensuring the safety, secrecy, and operability of military installations."

V. The draft states: "Non-local residents may not enter the controlled perimeters of restricted military areas without official approval." Some members and local representatives have suggested that the clause be deleted, saying that it would be difficult to enforce.

On provisions for legal obligations, Song Rufen said: According to the views of the Supreme People's Court, the Supreme People's Procuratorate, and some legal experts, we suggest that actions resulting in the disruption or impairment of military installations be punished in accordance with the relevant provisions or specific articles in the Criminal Code, the regulations governing the management of social order and the punishment of pertinent violations, or the penalty provisions in those regulations.

Song Rufen added: The amended version of the draft contains revisions made on the basis of the above

suggestions. The Law Committee proposes that the NPC Standing Committee review and adopt the amended draft.

Chi Applauds Military Law

HK2402021490 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
24 Feb 90 p 1

[By staff reporter Chang Hong]

[Text] China's highest legislative body, by a 110 to 1 vote, approved a law on the protection of military installations yesterday, winding up National People's Congress Standing Committee's five-day meeting in Beijing.

This is the first piece of legislation of its kind in the 40-year history of the People's Republic. It becomes effective on August 1.

It deals with the security classification of military zones, and the rights and responsibilities of government bodies, military units and individual citizens.

As a result of rapid local development since the economic reform, disputes among local governments, civilians and military authorities over land and property have increased in recent years.

In his report explaining the draft law to a Standing Committee meeting in December, Chi Haotian, chief of the General Staff of the People's Liberation Army, said in the past decade some military facilities and structures have been damaged, parade grounds and experimental sites have been occupied, and combat and communications equipment have been stolen.

"It has seriously affected the effectiveness of defence installations and prevented the army from performing its tasks and conducting its military operations," he said.

The impetus to write this law came "from military authorities eight years ago.

The passage of this law "is a great encouragement to the army," said Chi as he shook hands with some senior lawmakers leaving the Great Hall of the People.

He told CHINA DAILY that, as a military leader, he was extremely happy about the legislation, and he hoped that it would mark the beginning of improved protection of military facilities in this country.

"As everybody knows," the general said, "China will have no peace without troops and defence installations."

"Now that we have a law in this regard, the next question is how it is to be implemented," China added.

Also at yesterday's meeting, Standing Committee members decided to submit for approval the draft Hong Kong Basic Law and two other related documents, one on the regional flag and the other on the regional emblem, to the

Third Plenary Session of the National People's Congress scheduled to open on March 20.

And the amendments to the 10-year-old Chinese-Foreign Equity Joint Venture Law will also be considered at the March plenary session.

Meanwhile, Party leader Jiang Zemin's status as a National People's Congress deputy was confirmed by the NPC Standing Committee at yesterday's meeting.

Jiang's position was approved earlier by the Municipal People's Congress of Shanghai, Jiang served as the city's Party Secretary before he took the post as the General Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party.

Tu Men on Military Law

OW2502092090 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin
2230 GMT 23 Feb 90

[Report by station reporter Fu Li from the "News and Press Review" program]

[Text] Tu Men, director of the Legislative Bureau of the Central Military Commission, was interviewed by this station reporter on 23 February regarding the Law on the Protection of Military Installations in the PRC, which was adopted after deliberation by the 12th meeting of the Seventh National People's Congress [NPC] Standing Committee.

Director Tu Men said: The law on the protection of military installations is important legislation safeguarding national military interests and guaranteeing a long period of order and stability in China. It embodies the following basic ideas and principles:

First, national security interests are above all else. National security is the most important condition for ensuring a nation's survival and development. When national security conflicts with other social needs and activities, we should handle such conflict decisively and without hesitation in line with the principle that national security interests are above all else.

Second, military installations should be protected with not only administrative, educational, and economic means, but also with legal means.

Third, military installations are state assets. Therefore, it is the duty of every citizen and institution to protect military installations.

Fourth, protection of military installations is a common task of people's governments and military organizations at all levels.

Fifth, in protecting military installations, it is necessary to enforce a high degree of centralism.

Sixth, it is imperative to severely punish any act of destruction of military installations, and to clearly mete out terms and measures of punishment.

Director Tu Men said: Legislation is important for effective protection of military installations. The key to strict and correct enforcement of the law lies in strengthening the education about national defense among all people and enhancing their national defense awareness, ensuring that the masses conscientiously protect military installations.

Meeting Closes

OW2402003090 Beijing Television Service in Mandarin
1100 GMT 23 Feb 90

[From "National News Hookup" Program]

[Text] [Video shows wide shot of a conference room with approximately 100 conferees shown seated; closeup shots of Wan Li, Li Tieying, Ren Jianxin, Liu Fuzhi and the vice chairmen of the NPC Standing Committee mentioned in this report; and medium shots of some of the conferees.]

The 12th Session of the Seventh National People's Congress [NPC] Standing Committee closed in the Great Hall of the People on the afternoon of 23 February. Chairman Wan Li presided over the closing meeting. The vice chairmen of the NPC Standing Committee present at the closing meeting were Xi Zhongxun, Peng Chong, Zhu Xuefan, Seypidin Aizezi, Yan Jici, Rong Yiren, Ye Fei, Liao Hansheng, Ni Zhifu, Chen Muhua, Fei Xiaotong, Sun Qimeng, Lei Jieqiong, and Wang Hanbin.

Present at the meeting as nonvoting delegates were Ren Jianxin, president of the Supreme People's Court; Liu Fuzhi, procurator general of the Supreme People's Procuratorate; and State Councillor Li Tieying.

The meeting adopted the draft of the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Military Installations. It decided to submit to the Third Session of the Seventh National People's Congress for its deliberation the draft of the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, the draft of the regional flag of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, and the draft of the regional emblem of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region. It decided to submit a draft revision of the Law of the People's Republic of China on Chinese-Foreign Joint Ventures to the Third Session of the Seventh National People's Congress for its deliberation. The meeting also adopted the report of the Credentials Committee on the examination of the credentials of some new deputies elected in by-elections to the Seventh NPC. In addition, it approved some personnel appointments and removals.

Leading Organs Suspend Provincial Reform

HK2602095690 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN
SHE in Chinese 0859 GMT 26 Feb 90

[Text] Beijing, 26 February (ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE)—The CPC Central Committee and China's State

Council have recently decided that the reform of China's provincial organs and organs of the cities listed separately in the state plan be suspended. The reform was originally scheduled to begin this year. The suspension of the scheduled reform is said to be aimed at making sufficient preparations for the reform of local organs and stepping up control and management of local organ establishment.

It was also learned that in order to make sufficient preparations for the reform of local organs, China will make redoubled efforts to carry out investigations and research in this respect and formulate specific reform plans.

On the other hand, China's work of controlling and managing her local organ establishment is currently centered on checking her local organ establishment expansion and streamlining her party and government organs. It has been decided that from now on until the Central Authorities initiate in a unified way the reform of local organs, no party or government organ should be allowed to enlarge its own establishment, upgrade itself, or increase its own institutions.

Dissident Writer Wang Luxiang Released

HK2402050890 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese
24 Feb 90 p 2

[Text] Reliable sources in Beijing confirmed that Wang Luxiang, one of the co-scriptwriters for the television series "River Elegy," was released and returned home after the Spring Festival.

It is learned that Wang Luxiang now turns down all visit or interview requests and lives a secluded life.

Zhao Reportedly Recovering From Heart Disease

HK2602005190 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD
in English 26 Feb 90 p 1

[Text] The ousted Chinese Communist Party General Secretary, Zhao Ziyang, has been recovering from heart disease and remained "in good shape" in a Beijing hospital, Chinese sources said.

Earlier foreign and local press reports that Mr Zhao was admitted to hospital last year for serious cardiac problems had never been confirmed by Chinese authorities.

Mr Zhao's health has alarmed the Chinese leadership including paramount leader Deng Xiaoping who feared his death might spark even bigger demonstrations than those that followed the death of his predecessor, Mr Hu Yaobang, last April.

Mr Deng reportedly ordered a top medical team to take care of the disgraced party chief.

Mr Deng also asked the official media to cool its attacks on Mr Zhao.

But, the government itself renewed its attack on Mr Zhao last week, in the face of drastic political changes in East Europe and the Soviet Union, holding him responsible for the spread of so-called "bourgeois liberalisation".

Mr Zhao was stripped of his official posts last June following the military crackdown on the pro-democracy demonstrations inspired by students.

Soon after that he was moved out of the seat of power in the party Central Committee and the government. Sources said his activities were restricted and he was under surveillance.

They added his illness was largely attributed to severe fluctuations in his political career and depression caused by the lack of freedom.

Under the care of the doctors, Mr Zhao's illness has been brought under control and substantial improvement was seen, the sources said.

"He is now in good shape at the hospital," said a source. "He might even soon be able to go back home."

Meanwhile, sources said Mr Zhao's only daughter, Miss Wang Yannan, an assistant manager at Beijing's Great Wall Sheraton Hotel, who has been "on leave" since last May, had asked the hotel to transfer her out of Beijing and then rescinded.

Mr Max Wilhelm, the hotel's general manager, confirmed yesterday that Miss Wang did ask for a transfer to the Sheraton Hotel in Tianjin although she decided not to go for reasons he did not know.

Sources said the transfer request indicated Mr Zhao's health was stabilising.

During Mr Zhao's hospitalisation, his wife Madame Liang Boqi and Miss Wang spent most of their time looking after him.

Sources said Miss Wang eventually did not accept the transfer offer because her father wanted her to stay in Beijing. Mr Zhao's two sons, Mr Zhao Dajun and Mr Zhao Erjun, were not at their father's bedside.

They have been accused of illegal profiteering and graft.

Unlike her brothers, Miss Wang has been regarded as a "clean and hard-working" member of the Zhao family.

After working in the U.S. Miss Wang returned to Beijing and joined the Great Wall Sheraton in 1984.

Task Force Set To Probe Zhao's Rebellion Role

HK2302014590 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 23 Feb 90 p 1

[By Daniel Kwan]

[Text] A special investigation team has been set up to assess the involvement of the former party chief, Mr

Zhao Ziyang, in last spring's "counter-revolutionary rebellion", Chinese sources said.

The special task force, established late last year, is headed by Mr Wang Renzhong, a vice-chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC).

Senior members of the team include a son of Mr Peng Zhen, a conservative ideologue and former chairman of the National People's Congress.

The team will collect evidence on the activities of Mr Zhao and his associates last May and June including the people they contacted, the documents they issued and their relationship with students.

It is understood that the appointment of Mr Wang and Mr Peng has been approved by senior leader, Mr Deng Xiaoping.

However, the conclusions of the task force, particularly recommendations on what to do with Mr Zhao, will be vetted by the patriarch.

"Mr Deng has appointed a relative hard-liner to head the investigation team partly to appease the conservative faction of the party," a diplomatic analyst said.

Mr Wang, 73, the former propaganda chief of the Chinese Communist Party, is believed to have been chosen because of his seniority and his leftist views.

His closeness to Mr Peng Zhen, a hard-line patriarch, plus the fact that Mr Peng's son sits on the team, might render Mr Zhao's position particularly difficult.

The establishment of the Wang team could sabotage Mr Deng's effort to keep the witchhunt against his former protege to a minimum.

Mr Deng has repeatedly made it known that he wants to shelve the case of Mr Zhao "for at least two years" in order not to divide the party.

Yang Shangkun's Position Seen as Solid

HK2202014790 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD in English 22 Feb 90 p 6

[By Cheung Po-ling in Beijing]

[Text] Chinese State President Yang Shangkun's planned visit to three Latin American countries in June has scotched speculation that he might be ousted in a reshuffle at the National People's Congress (NPC) next month.

Diplomatic sources in Beijing said preparations were already underway for the goodwill visit to Argentina, Mexico and Brazil.

It will be Mr Yang's second overseas trip since Beijing's bloody crackdown last June. His first was to the Middle East.

Announcement of the trip is being seen as a signal that the octogenarian hardliner will remain in power after the NPC session, even if there is some sort of reshuffle at top government level.

The fact Mr Yang is intending to be away in June is also considered by analysts as significant.

"I think he wants to avoid any possible outbreak of disturbances in Beijing that may occur to commemorate those killed in the June 4 incident," one analyst said.

Mr Yang and Premier Li Peng have been at the centre of speculation over a reshuffle at the NPC.

Reports said both men were to lose their positions and "new faces with a neutral image" were to be appointed to join the upper ranks of leadership.

According to the reports, the two hardliners—believed to have ordered the military crackdown on the pro-democracy movement—were to be removed to avert a domestic crisis and to convince foreign countries that China's reformist policies were continuing.

It was believed that Mr Li Peng would resign from the State Council and succeed Mr Wan Li, as chairman of the NPC.

And, Mr Yang would in turn be replaced by reformist Mr Wan.

Mr Li also recently appeared to have scotched these rumours when the Foreign Ministry announced that he would be visiting the Soviet Union some time in April.

Analysts said this confirmation of the visit indicated Mr Li had managed to save his job.

Mr Yang's June visit bore the same implication—that, at least in the near future, his power would not be challenged by the moderate or reform-minded forces in the party, they said.

Mr Yang has indicated an intention to retire no later than next year, and it is now believed he will be unlikely to lose any of his posts—including member of the Communist Party's Politburo and first vice-chairman of the party's Central Military Commission (CMC)—at the NPC session.

Press reports have also tipped Mr Yang to take over as chairman of the State CMC.

China's paramount leader, Mr Deng Xiaoping, resigned as chairman of the party's CMC in the fifth plenary session of the 13th Central Committee last November.

And, according to Chinese law, his resignation as chairman of the State CMC must be approved by the NPC.

Article Views 1941 Deng Warning on Party Rule

HK2502043090 Hong Kong TANG TAI in Chinese
No 12, 17 Feb 90 pp 17-18

[Article: "Deng Xiaoping Criticized the Practice of Party Members 'Ruling the State'—A Document Written 48 Years Ago and Released Recently for Restricted Circulation"]

[Text] Editor's note: Recently the CPC has prated about "multiparty cooperation." In light of its usual practice, however, this "multiparty cooperation" is but empty talk. It is far from the ideals it cherished before seizing political power. This article is an innerparty speech delivered by Deng Xiaoping on 15 April 1941. In the article, Deng expressed views on how the Communist Party should get along with others and opposed ruling the state through party organizations. The article which is kept in the CPC Central Committee's Party History Research Office has never been made public over the past 48 years.

In 1987 the CPC was preparing documents of the 13th National Party Congress to pave the way for political structural reform. With Deng Xiaoping's approval, this article was regarded as one of the documents for deliberation. But it was distributed within a limited range. During the deliberation, the article evoked heated dispute among the top party levels on the leading position of the party. As Zhao Ziyang's views prevailed later, the theory "separation of party leadership from government administration" came into being. Nevertheless, the public had no way of obtaining the contents of the article. Following Zhao's downfall, the article was kept secret to avoid the CPC from falling into a passive position. Unexpectedly, even Deng Xiaoping's article has become "forbidden."

TANG TAI recently obtained this article and realized that it would be valuable to make it public. We have the following three reasons: First, Deng Xiaoping realized the problems within the Communist Party 48 years ago. However, these problems have become increasingly serious today. The contents of this article give us much food for thought. We hope that our readers will compare the contents of this article with reality and make their own judgement. Second, as Hong Kong people are now making preparations to form parties, a little understanding of the theory and action of the Communist Party on party organizations would benefit them. Third, we believe many party members do not know about this article. Since it is written by Deng Xiaoping, it should not be kept in the reference room. It should be given to party members to study and improve their art of ruling the country and Hong Kong. [end editor's note]

The party and the Anti-Japanese Democratic Political Power (Excerpts) by Deng Xiaoping 15 April 1941 Deng Xiaoping said that he was against the concept of "ruling the state through party organizations."

If we say that China is a semi-feudal country without democracy, its expression within the party would be:

Party members having no democratic customs and a lack of knowledge and training in democratic and political struggles.

If we say that the communist parties of Western Europe have the bad traditions of certain social democratic parties, the Chinese party is more or less influenced by the bad traditions of the KMT [Kuomintang]. Some comrades' sense of ruling the state through party organizations is a specific expression of the bad tradition of the KMT within our party.

When the policy of the "three-three system" was laid down by our party, it was resisted by some people within the party in the Shanxi-Hebei-Henan region. This is a result of the concept of ruling the state through party organizations and an ignorance of democracy. Although we have effected a number of changes recently, we need a process of education and struggle to thoroughly eliminate this erroneous concept.

In recent years, the idea of "ruling the state through party organizations" prevailed in some regions. The leading comrades of some regions even stuck to this stubborn thinking for a long time. It has led to grave consequences, manifested in the following:

First, these comrades have misunderstood the strong points of the party, believing that party members undertaking everything meant absolute superiority. They do not know that the genuine strong points are manifested on mass support. The strong points based on power would be unreliable. During the 9 December Peiping student movement, Song Zeyuan used his powers—the army, prison, policemen, broadsword, and fire hose—to fight the revolutionary students. Could we say that Song Zeyuan got the upper hand at that time? Some comrades volubly talking about strong points believed that the country would be ours as the Communists account for the majority. They did things as they pleased, resulting in many leftist mistakes. Consequently, the middle elements were dissatisfied, the progressive elements were upset, and the masses were not in favor of the party and public opinion. Apart from the Ah Q's [refers to hero in Lu Xun's (1898-1936) book "The True Story of Ah Q"], who else can say that the party has got the upper hand? **Some Comrades Insist That "Party Powers Should be Above Everything"**

Second, some comrades have misunderstood party leadership, interpreting it as "party powers should be above everything." When matters arise, they meddle in government work, alter government decrees at will, and transfer cadres without undergoing administrative procedures. In some localities, government decrees are not applicable without a party circular, resulting in confusion in the system of political power. Some even tried to develop the term "party powers above everything" to "party members above everyone." Party members may do as they please and be forgiven even though they have violated laws. What about the consequences? Some nonparty cadres call the party "the highest authorities" (this is a

critical satire, yet some people feel complacent!) Some people remain passive and dare not speak the truth while others parted us and even opposed us. The progressive elements are worried about us. As a result, the masses realized that the government is useless and everything is determined by the Communist Party. It is the Communist Party which asked for money and gain. The government decrees are actually decrees of the Communist Party and the mistakes of the government are also the mistakes of the Communist Party. The government has no reputation and the party is divorced from the masses. This is indeed a big stupid mistake. As a result, the party's leading organs at all levels have become increasingly insensitive. Instead of carefully studying policies, they meddle in the administrative affairs of the government and relax political guidance. Party members working for government organs are arrogant, regarding themselves as infallible. They look down upon nonparty personages and violate government discipline and regulations. A handful of party members even form a gang, are slack in work, practice graft, and shield each other, resulting in speculators sneaking into the party to engage in sabotage activities. In recent years, we have indeed suffered a lot in this regard. **Deng Xiaoping said: Some party members do not even believe that their proposals are correct**

Third, these comrades prefer simple to complexity because they do not believe their own proposals. They are afraid of meeting others and fear that their proposals might not be accepted. So long as party members account for the majority and raise their hands, everything can readily be solved. They do not know that this is the best method to corrupt the party so that it will be divorced from the masses. Above all, the complicated policy problems determined behind the doors are bound to lead to mistakes; second, he who regards nonparty cadres and the masses as puppets manipulated by others will inevitably be divorced from the masses and evoke mass objection; and third, the party and its members will lose its fighting capacity because of this, have no consciousness of new emerging things, and gradually become degenerate. The advantages of democratic politics are: It can promptly reflect the views of various strata so that we can correctly and meticulously consider problems and make decisions; it can enable us to judge from the expression of the masses whether the party's policies are correct or not and whether they are accepted and supported by the masses; it can enable us to be sensitive and vigilant at all times; it can enable the party to accept mass supervision, overcome the danger of degeneration of party members, and promptly discover speculators and saboteurs and comb them out of the party; and it can increase the fighting capacity of party members in the course of democratic and political struggles and enable the party to maintain closer ties with the masses and turn it to a party of the masses.

To sum up, the KMT's pernicious influence of ruling the state through party organizations is the most effective method to lower the party's guard, corrupt and undermine the party, and cut it off from the masses. As we are

against the one-party autocracy of the KMT in ruling the state through party organizations, we should prevent the pernicious influence of the KMT from spreading to our party. Deng Xiaoping also maintained: **The party adopts a policy of offering guidance and exercising supervision over the political power**

What, then, is the correct principle of leadership of the party toward the anti-Japanese democratic political power? It is the policy of guidance and supervision. In other words, the party is responsible for offering guidance to the political power so that the party's proposals are implemented through the political power; and the party is responsible for exercising supervision over the political power so that the political power genuinely conforms to the principle of the anti-Japanese democratic united front. The party's leadership responsibility is based on political principle rather than undertaking everything, interference, or putting the party's powers above everything. This is a policy opposite to "ruling the state through party organizations."

The specific application of the policy of guidance and supervision is:

First, the party must meticulously study policies and correctly make policy decisions; and turn the party's policies into government decrees and administration through the party and league organizations in the administrative or public poll organs. The party's guidance organs only have the right to give orders to the party members and organizations in the government and the right to make proposals to the government in the name of the party when necessary, but have no right whatsoever to give orders to the government.

Second, the party's leadership and superiority have been guaranteed in the anti-Japanese democratic political power in the northeast today. Generally speaking, implementation of the party's policies in government decrees are ensured. We must acquire an understanding of this characteristic. The party organizations at all levels should study the decrees of the higher level government, particularly a high level government of a strategic region, and guide the work of the government, party, and league at the same level in light of these decrees. The responsibility of the party is to study specific steps and methods to promptly examine implementation and ensure fulfillment of the government decrees. Hence, the party committee at all levels should frequently place government leadership in its agenda. If the decrees of a higher level government are inappropriate or do not suit a specific district and county, they can only be deliberated through a motion submitted by the party and league to the government and the government submitting the reasons to the higher authorities. The party should also report these problems to the party organizations at a higher level and try to correct them. The party has no right to order the comrades of the political power to reject the orders of the higher authorities or act as they please. In the past, the decrees of the government of certain localities which did not carry a party circular were regarded as

a mere scrap of paper. Some leading cadres of the party refused to study the decrees of a higher level government, willfully shelved these decrees, and tried to guide the work of the government at the same level with their own intelligence. This is tantamount to acting wildly in defiance of the law or compelling the comrades of the political power to violate the law. This tendency must be checked. Since the party's policies are implemented in the decrees of the government, a study of government decrees is tantamount to a study of the party's specific policies. It is not necessary to further wait for instructions from the higher level party organizations. He who fails to study the decrees and instructions of the anti-Japanese democratic political power is not qualified to guide the regime at the same level.

Media Hail Deng's Son After Kanghua Liquidation

HK2602015990 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 26 Feb 90 p 9

[By Willy Wo-lap Lam]

[Text] The State Council has completed its programme to liquidate Kanghua Development Corporation, a mammoth state concern started by Mr Deng Pufang, the son of senior leader Mr Deng Xiaoping.

At the same time the Chinese media has stepped up its propaganda campaign to portray Mr Deng, who was partly incapacitated during the Cultural Revolution, as a proletarian paragon.

The decision to close Kanghua, a trading conglomerate, was given by the State Council last October as part of a national campaign to clean up government-run companies, specially those suspected to have been involved in speculation and profiteering.

Fourteen companies under Kanghua, including China Kanghua Energy Development Company, will be axed and 42 others absorbed by central and regional-level companies.

Last August Kanghua and its subsidiaries were fined 12.18 million yuan (HK\$20.09 million) by the Auditing Administration for questionable deals that included illegal foreign exchange transactions.

However, criminal investigations into Kanghua executives have never been launched and Mr Deng's involvement in his company's alleged malpractices have never been probed by either the judiciary or the press.

Instead, in the past week, the Beijing media has run articles that analysts say are aimed at improving Mr Deng's image.

The mass-circulation BEIJING EVENING NEWS has run a series on the biography of the 45-year-old Mr Deng.

The newspaper concluded that "his nature is pure and forthright".

Diplomats say the big build-up accorded Mr Deng seems to be a sign that, with the liquidation of Kanghua completed, the party's propaganda machinery is preparing for his political rehabilitation.

Analysts do not rule out the possibility that Mr Deng Xiaoping's eldest son might be given a senior government position in the near future.

Out of the political limelight since the June 4 Tiananmen Square crackdown, Mr Deng is due to pay a visit to South Asia next month.

"Beijing is grooming a large number of the off-spring of party elders for senior positions," a Chinese source said.

"The Chinese media is trying to convince the populace that they are being elevated for their innate worth, and not because of the positions of their fathers."

The BEIJING EVENING NEWS story made no mention of the fact that Mr Deng Pufang is the son of the country's patriarch.

Anti-Bourgeois Liberalization Movement

*/K2302030790 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese
22 Feb 90 p 7*

[Article by Tung Fang-liang (2639 2455 0081): "Beijing Combats Liberalization Again"]

[Text] The Spring Festival has just passed. After enjoying the rations given by the government and a civilized, harmonious, and joyful atmosphere, Beijingers and the entire Chinese people will very quickly usher in a "black spring" similar to the one they experienced in 1983 and 1986. This time, it is the turn of the experts in ideology of the CPC to take up the task.

A conspicuous sign of the large-scale counteroffensive launched by the CPC is that in his speech, Wang Renzhi, Central Propaganda Department Director, raised the notion of "class struggle" in an unusual manner.

Observers noticed that the current brainwashing movement was launched after the re-registration of CPC members and before the convention of the annual sessions of the National People's Congress and the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. Apparently, the move was aimed at diverting people's attention from the "Government Work Report" that is a headache to Premier Li Peng.

The election of deputies to people's congresses at the grass-roots levels has been delayed under orders to a date later this year. That Li Shuxian, wife of Fang Lizhi, was elected as a deputy in the university and college area in the grass-roots elections four years ago made intellectuals feel elated and encouraged.

The signal given by Wang Renzhi's speech shows that the CPC is determined to launch another movement to eradicate spiritual pollution so as to make up for the

regrets resulting from the resistance to such a movement by Hu Yaobang and Zhao Ziyang four years ago. The current movement, expected to be more vigorous than the previous ones, will involve the literature and art, theoretical, educational, press, and scientific and technological circles. Moreover, the movement will be launched in the name of "opposing bourgeois liberalization."

Sources in Beijing pointed out: That people in the literature and art and theoretical circles have kept silent recently heralds that the current movement will probably become more overbearing.

It has been reported that the formation of a leading body by the Central Advisory Commission and the Central Propaganda Department is brewing. With the re-registration of party members, the foundation has been laid for the launching of an ideological purge movement. The active elements of the Great Cultural Revolution in various units have become active once again.

An eminent person in Beijing said that he was already mentally prepared and fully convinced concerning the new "Great Cultural Revolution."

One source said: Institutes of higher learning will probably remain the focal points of the purge.

"The imminent movement will attract great attention from people. The future and fate of China will once again become unpredictable," said the eminent person.

Commentary Stresses Ethnic Unity, Stability

*HK2202143990 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE
in Chinese 0435 GMT 17 Feb 90*

[Commentary by reporter Wei Xiang (0251 5046): "Unity Among Nationalities Is an Important Factor for Stability in China"]

[Text] Beijing, 17 Feb (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—China is a multi-nationalities country with more than 56 ethnic minorities. As such, the question of nationalities has always been of utmost attention to the CPC.

At the moment, China is in a period where stability in the overall situation is the foremost task. Even though the combined population of the 55 ethnic minorities makes up only 6.7 percent of China's total population, they are distributed over a vast area of land. Hence, stability in the ethnic minority regions and unity among nationalities is an important factor for stability in China.

As the existence of nationalities is a protracted one, so will the issue of nationalities in China be similarly a protracted one. Mao Zedong once stated: "First, it will be the disappearance of class, then of countries, and finally, that of nationalities. And it is the same all over the world."

By proceeding from this premise, China has since 1949 put the issue of nationalities on a very important position.

The other day, Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, said that upholding the equality, unity and common prosperity of all nationalities is a major issue affecting the future and destiny of the country.

If China is to maintain stability in the ethnic minority regions, then the first question is to uphold the equality of all nationalities. Looking at the current ethnic conflicts around the world, they mostly emanate from negligence of the existence of smaller nationalities by the larger nationalities as well as from enforcement of forced integration. With equality comes unity, then common prosperity.

The existing stability in majority of China's ethnic minority regions as well as among the ethnic minorities is not at all accidental.

First of all, for a very long period in history, notably in the last 700 years, China has always been a united country. Close political, economic and cultural ties have been established between the numerically superior Han nationality and the various ethnic minorities, forming a state where the large nationalities are spread all over the land while the smaller nationalities live in exclusive areas. China's age-old unity may be said to have a historical origin.

Secondly, the joint resistance of all nationalities in China against foreign aggression has greatly enhanced solidarity and harmony among the various nationalities.

Thirdly, and this is the most important point—the CPC pursues its own unique ethnic policy, which is: equality of all nationalities; introduction of self-rule in ethnic minority regions, and the close integration of solidarity with progress of the nationalities.

However, China's handling of ethnic problems has not been entirely flawless. As Ismail Amat, chairman of the NPC Nationalities Commission, admitted: Unstable factor continues to exist in the relations among nationalities in China.

Martial law, implemented in Lhasa, Tibet since 8 March last year, has not been lifted. In recent years, several counterrevolutionary incidents in Xinjiang have been found to be related to separatist activities.

Objectively speaking, the awarding of the Nobel Peace Prize to Dalai Lama, as well as the association between liberals overseas and ethnic separatists, has brought difficulty and challenges to China's ethnic affairs.

But the biggest pressure to the government comes from the slow rate of economic development in ethnic minority regions as compared to other parts of China.

The widening gap in the economic development between the east and the west may be accompanied by new ethnic conflicts.

Moreover, in the case of some big major government projects going on in ethnic minority regions, some departments have failed to give full consideration to the interests of the regions when they took away things without giving anything in return. This, has led to discontent among some ethnic minorities.

At the same time, lack of respect for the religious beliefs, customs and habits of the ethnic minorities have also led to countless ethnic conflicts and even confrontations.

If China is to maintain stability in the ethnic minority regions, the solution lies basically in developing the economy. In formulating guidelines, policies and socio-economic development programs, as well as in implementing major policies and measures, an adequate proportion must be accorded to the multi-ethnic areas as well as to the nationalities' autonomous regions. At the same time, the uniqueness of the nationalities and of the regions must also be taken into consideration.

China has consistently adopted a dual policy of the question of nationalities: one is to take the policy of education and guidance in cases involving ordinary contradiction among nationalities and to handle them with care; the other is to uphold patriotism and to be firm against ethnic separatists. Facts have proven this to be extremely necessary as well as to be relatively successful.

RENMIN RIBAO Views Multiparty Systems

HK2302133790 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
23 Feb 90 p 3

[Article originally carried in TUANJIENBAO (Solidarity Post) by Hua Yi (5478 3015): "Distinguishing the Two Qualitatively Different Political Party Systems"]

[Text] The multiparty cooperation and political consultative system led by the CPC and the multiparty or bipartisan systems in Western countries represent two qualitatively different political party systems. The former is a socialist political party system, while the latter a capitalist one. As exhorted by Comrade Jiang Zemin in last year's National Day speech: "We must draw a clear line between socialist democracy and capitalist democracy." The multiparty system in Western countries represents in a concentrative fashion capitalist democracy. We must draw a clear boundary between the multiparty cooperation under the communist party's leadership and the multiparty or bipartisan principles of Western countries.

The multiparty cooperation and political consultative system under CPC leadership is a combined product of the fundamental Marxist-Leninist principles on political parties and specific China's unified front line practices. Political parties represent politically a certain class or

stratum. Lenin said, the most rigorous, obvious and fullest political struggle between classes is that between different political parties. All political parties, however much they flaunt their universal popularity or transcendence beyond the class nature, are based on a certain class and carry the symbol of that class. During the democratic revolution the CPC had to work to unify the national bourgeoisie and the urban petit bourgeoisie, and so the political representatives and political parties of these two classes became the targets of CPC efforts. The cooperation between the CPC and various democratic parties was the result of CPC's pursuance of the united front policy.

Following the victory of the revolution in China the cooperation between the CPC and various democratic parties developed and was consolidated on the new basis of a concerted effort for socialist undertakings. The multiparty cooperation and political consultative system under CPC leadership became one of the fundamental political systems in our country. The system differs in a fundamental way from the Western capitalist multiparty system and is not the same as the one-party system practiced in some of the socialist countries. The system, as a socialist political party system, answers to China's national situation and has the following characteristics:

First, all democratic parties accept the leadership of the CPC while carrying out mutual supervision with the CPC. The leadership of the CPC evolved naturally from the long-term struggle during the Chinese revolution, represents a historical choice arrived at by our country's various democratic parties after travelling their own paths, and is explicitly recognized by the Constitution of our country. The political system of our country is the multiparty cooperation and political consultative system under the leadership of the Communist Party, and not the multiparty rotational rule system denying the leadership status of the Communist party.

Second, all democratic parties are dedicated to socialist undertakings under the CPC leadership. Since the founding of the country, all democratic parties have supported the "common program," the Constitution and the people's democratic dictatorship, and agreed to China adopting the socialist path. After the socialist transformation in our country was basically completed, various democratic parties progressed to become political parties serving socialism. They support the four cardinal principles and reform and opening up, have struggled for a prosperous, strong, democratic and civilized China, and for unifying the motherland and revitalizing China, which has become the common mission and practice of the CPC and various democratic parties.

Third, all democratic parties have participated in the state political power, the management of state affairs, the implementation and supervision of state direction, policies, laws and decrees. Many of the leaders and members of various democratic parties participate in the work of state organs, have been elected as delegates to the various levels of people's congresses and members of

the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] at various levels; some of them occupy the leading posts in various levels of people's congresses, governments and the CPPCC.

Fourth, all democratic parties have their own social bases, standing for the legitimate interests of certain numbers of people of certain classes and strata and voicing their legitimate demands. Then the original class bases underwent changes, democratic parties became political alliances associated respectively with a portion of socialist laborers and a portion of socialism-supporting patriots, and became political parties taking socialist laborers as the main body and serving socialism.

Fifth, there is intrinsic difference between our country's multiparty cooperation and the multiparty and bipartisan systems in capitalist countries, though both of them have more than one party. The first difference lies in the social systems on which political systems rely for survival. The capitalist political party system is based on capitalist private ownership, whereas our country's multiparty cooperation establishes itself on the socialist economic system taking public ownership as the main body. Secondly, the capitalist political party system reflects the interests of monopolistic capital blocs and the competitions and conflicts between them. More often than not, the ruling political parties in capitalist countries are controlled by monopolistic capital blocs and are their political representatives. They do not reflect nor represent the interests of laboring people. On the other hand, the multiparty cooperation of our country reflects the uniform nature of the fundamental interests of different groups of laborers, and the differences of their specific interests. Lastly, in the aspects of political party relationships, in capitalist countries political parties are divided into ruling and opposition status and, through elections, one or several political parties will become the ruling party, and another or several others the opposition party. To fight for the ruling status, there is often intense struggle between different political parties, alternating between the winning and defeated party in elections, thus creating the two-party or multiparty rotational rule. The multiparty cooperation in our country is a relationship of mutual supervision and sincere cooperation under a common goal. There is no such thing as a difference between the ruling party and a non-government party. There is no opposition party in our country. The Communist Party is the ruling party occupying the leadership status, and various democratic parties are parties participating in politics.

The Western multiparty system is the product of capitalism, an organic part in bourgeois parliamentary democracy, represents progress compared with feudal autocracy, and has a set of democratic forms and procedures. But in its nature the political party system serves only for monopolistic capital blocs, and is an instrument defending and consolidating bourgeois dictatorship. Engels penetrated and revealed the real nature of the American bipartisan system: "There we can see two large factions of political speculators alternating between

themselves the ruling power. They use the political power with the dirtiest means for the most ignoble goals, while the nation is powerless to deal with these two factions of politicians. While apparently serving for the people, in reality they are ruling and plundering them."

Initially Sun Yat-sen praised the British and American bipartisan systems and believed that "there must be competition before there is any progress in the politics of a country." The early periods of the Republic of China saw the Western parliamentary and political party systems. Assemblies were established and political parties organized. Statistics show that the number of big and small political parties at that time numbered 300 or so. That was a political party period. What was the outcome? Under the manipulation of northern warlords all political parties scrambled for power and interests and were either bought or roped in. It was under this background that the scandal of presidential election bribery occurred. The entire atmosphere was foul and stinking. Sun Yat-sen said bitterly: "Parliamentary members are all for sale, offering themselves to whoever puts up a price. Among themselves they divide the booty and crave benefits. They will be shunned by the whole nation. Corrupt practices seem to be unavoidable in the representative system. But it was in China that they developed to such a fierce degree." In view of the seriousness of the corrupt practices, Sun Yat-sen warned that European and American examples should not be followed.

After World War II, many of the newly independent nationalistic countries modelled themselves on the Western multiparty system. None of them has succeeded. The multiparty system has brought to these independent countries political instability and plunged them into constant political turmoils. The countries have experienced repeated alternation of military rule and civilian government. It has been a vicious circle.

In New China where the socialist system has taken root, there have been a very tiny number of people insisting on bourgeois liberalization, preaching forming opposition parties and rotational rule in an attempt to transplant the Western parliamentary and political party systems. They are harboring ulterior motives. As described by Comrade Jiang Zemin in last year's National Day speech: "The real intention was to exclude the wide mass of people from democracy, negate the CPC's leadership status, and replace the socialist people's republic with a bourgeois republic."

The CPC-led multiparty cooperation and political consultation system is a new socialist political party system. The adherence to the four cardinal principles is the political foundation for multiparty cooperation and the common interest of all parties. If we deviate from the four cardinal principles, multiparty cooperation will lose its direction and fail to actively play its role. The uniformity of the fundamental interests of the different groups of laborers and socialism-supporting patriots,

determines that all democratic parties will fully cooperate with the CPC in developing socialism with Chinese characteristics. And the differences of specific interests of various groups of laborers and socialism-supporting patriots determines that the delegates of various democratic parties will represent the specific interests of the masses whom these delegates associate with. Through consultations, supervision, constant coordination of various interests between the CPC and various democratic parties, each will get a suitable position and, in a single mind they will exert concerted efforts in struggling for the fulfillment of the common goal. The mutual supervision and cooperation between the various political parties under Communist Party leadership demonstrates the superiority of our country's socialist democratic politics, with which the capitalist political party system cannot even hope to match. We must give full play to the superiority of multiparty cooperation through improvements, consolidation and development, and must not copy the capitalist multiparty system. Instead of genuine democracy, the pursuance of a multiparty system will only bring political turmoil to China, turn it from a socialist country into a capitalist vassal state.

Military

Party Tightens Controls Over Forces

HK2602044090 Hong Kong HSIN PAO (HONG KONG ECONOMIC JOURNAL) in Chinese 24 Feb 90 p 7

["Special article": "Political Studies Account for 70 Percent in the Training of New Army Recruits"]

[Text] The Chinese Communist authorities are investigating the loyalty of many senior military officers and riot police officers because of a fear of military mutinies like those in Romania. Party discipline is being rigidly enforced inside the People's Liberation Army [PLA]. At the same time, those who are responsible for conscription are required to carefully prevent recruiting any new soldiers with subversive ideas.

A report from Beijing showed that the Chinese authorities had decided to investigate 1,200 to 3,000 military officers who were suspected to involving themselves in the Tiananmen Square demonstrations last June. Reportedly, the former commander of the 38th Army Corps, who refused to issue the suppression order to his troops and pretended to be ill in the period of unrest, is now serving a sentence of imprisonment in Qincheng Prison. The term of sentence is not short.

It has been found that over 200 senior military officers in the Central Military Commission, the General Political Department and the General Logistics Department of the PLA, and the Beijing Military Region were opposed to the use of violence to tackle the demonstrations in Tiananmen Square. Seven retired senior military leaders and two marshals also expressed the same opinion.

Aside from investigating the loyalty of the military, the Chinese Communist authorities recently issued an order to intensify political propaganda in an all-round way in order to inculcate the idea of being loyal to the Communist Party in the minds of all soldiers and officers. At present, the military troops spend 70 percent of their training time on political studies and merely spend the remaining 30 percent of time on military training.

A commentary of JIEFANGJUN BAO said that "the success or failure of socialism has become an issue that attracts global attention, some comrades (in the military) are still quite perplexed for the future of the socialist system and other related issues." This indicated that the collapse of communism in Eastern Europe and the weakening of the power wielded by the Communist Party in the Soviet Union had strongly shocked the military in China.

The newspaper also stressed that the support given by the Armed Forces to the party is of vital importance in China.

At present, the unstable sentiments in the military may have a major impact on Yang Shangkun, the president of the PRC. This octogenarian had little combat experience in his military career, and he played a decisive role in sending the Armed Forces to Tiananmen Square last year. In particular, the 27th Army Corps, which has close relations with Yang Shangkun, was sometimes dubbed "the Yang family's troops."

Recently, the Chinese newspapers carried a lot of reports about Yang Shangkun and other leaders visiting the military units and instructing soldiers to uphold the party's four cardinal principles.

The recent turbulent political situation in the communist world has cost the Chinese authorities dearly. On the same day the CPSU announced the abolition of one-party dictatorship in the USSR Constitution, the Chinese Government warned his people that such a decision would just lead to a "civil war." A recent commentary of JIEFANGJUN BAO indicated that in such a domestic war, "once the government is facing the danger of being overthrown, the use of the Armed Forces will be the only final resort."

However, Deng Xiaoping and his comrades are worried that the troops may not direct their guns at the civilians. As known to all, in the suppression action last June, the troops were reluctant to execute the order. Many officers insisted that their troops did not open fire when entering Tiananmen Square, still less did their tanks enter the city with fire assaults.

After Ceausescu was executed in December, the Chinese Armed Forces were ordered to be on the alert. Some residents of Beijing guessed that the authorities tried to ensure that no military unit was able to secretly plan a mutiny. At present, a likely scenario for the downfall of the current regime in China is that the public security police force in refuses to execute the suppression order

against the demonstrating masses like what happened in Timisoara, and the indignant sentiments are then spread to other cities.

This scenario is also what the Chinese communist authorities are worried about. They fear that the development of events in Eastern Europe may "have caused confusion in the minds of the military troops." An article recently carried by RENMIN RIBAO, the CPC organ, admitted that "when talking about China's stability and prosperity, not everyone is happy. ...The Army and the people must strengthen unity and maintain a high degree of revolutionary vigilance."

The most salient case that showed the concern of the authorities was that the conscription personnel in the Beijing Garrison Command were required to cautiously guard against "lawless people who participated in trouble-making or the counterrevolutionary rebellion or people who harbor hatred toward the socialist system."

A few years ago, a special unit designed to cope with the increasing domestic unrest was set up inside the Armed Police Force. A few weeks after General Secretary Jiang Zemin and Premier Li Peng expressed their "highest consideration" to this unit, its commander and experienced political commissar were suddenly relieved of their posts.

Recently, after martial law in Beijing was lifted, 20,000 regular troops were added to this unit, as there still existed the need to take suppression action in the capital. The Armed Police Force may have regretted playing a role in suppressing the demonstrations last spring. In Tiananmen Square, foreign reporters saw that some people in Armed police uniforms made a gesture of unity and victory.

Last November, a local newspaper stressed that even if a large-scale riot occurs, the use of violence should still be restrained so that the police force can maintain "its noble image."

Article Views Armed Police Force Purge

HK2202104890 Hong Kong TANG TAI in Chinese
No. 12, 17 Feb 90 p 8

[Article by Ho Po-shi (0149 0130 2457): "Purge Within the Armed Police Force"]

[Excerpts] A purge of the armed police force after 4 June was finally started as expected. On 14 February the CPC authorities announced the removal of the commanders, political commissars, and other high-ranking officers of the Chinese People's Armed Police Force.

Li Lianxiu [2621 6647 4423], former Armed Police Force commander, was removed and replaced by Zhou Yushu [0719 3768 2579], commander of a certain group army under the Beijing Military Region. Zhang Xiufu [1728 4423 1133], former political commissar of the Armed Police Force, was removed and replaced by Xu

Shouzheng [1776 1108 1073] of the Beijing Military Region (former position not known). Former Deputy Commander Fan Zhilun [4636 1807 0243] was replaced by Wang Wenli [3769 2429 3810], former armed police force chief of staff, and Zuo Yinsheng [1563 0603 3932]. Zhang Haitian [1728 3189 1131], former deputy political commissar, was removed and replaced by Lu

Shouyan [0712 1108 1693] (formerly political commissar of the No. 2 Military Surgeons University) and Xu Guibao [1776 2710 1405]. These personnel changes indicate that the position of Wang Fang, the incumbent minister of public security and concurrently first political commissar of the Armed Police Force headquarters, is under challenge. [passage omitted]

[text]

Personnel Changes in the Chinese People's Armed Police Force

General Headquarters

Position	Predecessors	Successors
Commander	Li Lianxiu	Zhou Yushu
Deputy Commanders	He Hongye [0149 7703 2814]	(retired)
	Li Jun [2621 0193]	(?)
	Huang Yingfu [7806 5391 1133]	(?)
	Fan Zhilun [5672 1807 0243, as published]	Removed and replaced by Wang Wenli, Zuo Yinsheng
First Political Commissar	Wang Fang	Wang Fang
Political Commissar	Zhang Xiefu	Xu Shouzheng
Deputy Political Commissars	Zhang Haitian	Lu Shouyan
	Xu Guibao	
Director, Political Department Chief of Staff	Zhang Haitian	Xu Shouzheng
Chief of Staff, Staff	Wang Wenli	? [as published]
Headquarters Director, Logistics Department	Wang Guozhong [3769 0948 1813]	? [as published]

As witnessed by the Deng-Li-Yang clique, the Armed Police Force had assumed an ambiguous attitude in the mission to crack down on the 4 June student movement. In addition, because they suspected that the Armed Police Force has been closely linked with Zhao Ziyang (this point will be explained later), they would never hesitate to purge the armed police force.

The purge of the Armed Police Force was started in mid-October last year and lasted for three months, finally resulting in the above announcement on 1 February this year. Last October, the Central Military Commission and the Ministry of Public Security respectively sent two working groups to carry out missions at the general headquarters of the Armed Police Force. China's Armed Police Force practices a dual leadership system, with the military commission taking charge of its personnel and military affairs and the Ministry of Public Security taking charge of its everyday operations. Therefore, when there is something wrong with the Armed Police Force, both the military commission and the ministry will send working groups to deal with the problems. The working group of the military commission focused its attention on investigations into personnel affairs involving some high-ranking officers, while the Ministry of Public Security working group concentrated on investigating some special cases (namely, the Armed Police Force's involvement in the demonstrations during the 4 June incident).

Another reason for this purge is that the Deng-Li-Yang clique is afraid that there are Zhao Ziyang "followers" in the Armed Police Force. This has aroused their suspicion on the stand of the Armed Police Force. Li Lianxiu, former commander of the Armed Police Force, was promoted to the post by Wang Fang, the incumbent minister of public security and concurrently first political commissar of the Armed Police Force, while Wang Fang himself was appointed minister of public security because of Zhao Ziyang's strong recommendation (Peng Zhen objected to this appointment). For this reason, Wang Fang is regarded as a supporter of Zhao. What is more, Li Zhengjun, former deputy chief of staff of the Armed Police Force, is related to Zhao Ziyang (his daughter is Zhao Wujun's wife). So, people cannot help suspecting Zhao's influence on the Armed Police Force. Thus it can be seen that the purge of the armed police force was unavoidable.

Armed Police Reshuffle Seen Independent of Zhao

HK2502054890 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese
25 Feb 90 p 18

["Special dispatch": "Chinese Armed Police Force Changes Its Organizational System and Is Put Directly Under the Central Military Commission"]

[Text] [No dateline as published] (MING PAO)—A report from Beijing said that the Chinese Armed Police Force has undergone a major change in its organizational

system after an overall reshuffle of its leading body ordered by the CPC top leadership earlier this month. The Armed Police Force, which used to be under the nominal dual leadership of the Central Military Commission and the State Council but was actually under the command of the commission of political science and law of the CPC Central Committee, has now been put under the unified leadership of the Central Military Commission.

The major reshuffle of the leading body of the Chinese Armed Police Force effected earlier this month has aroused extensive speculation abroad. But much of the speculation has stressed the personal ties between Zhao Ziyang, former CPC general secretary, and the former top leadership of the Armed Police Force. The report received by this newspaper, however, gives a different story, saying that the recent reshuffle of the Armed Police Force's leading body ordered by the CPC top leadership is a part of the nationwide general readjustment operation for China's Armed Forces and has little to do with Zhao Ziyang. The most important motive behind this operation is that the CPC leaders have drawn a lesson from the recent downfall of Ceaucescu by the Romanian revolution during which the Romanian Army and secret police fought each other. It is said that the CPC top leadership could not tolerate the coexistence of two armed forces in China either, believing that they would turn out to be means of a power struggle supporting different factors within the party and would constitute a tremendous threat against the CPC once a new democratic movement burst out in the country. For this reason, the CPC top leadership has decided to put the Armed Police Force directly under the unified leadership of the Central Military Commission instead of the CPC's political and legal setup.

Another important reason for this latest reshuffle of the leading body of the Armed Police Force lay in the uncertainty about loyalty on the part of commanders.

During the suppressive operation against the democratic movement in last May and June, the former leading body of the Armed Police Force headed by Li Lianxiu failed to adopt a clear-cut stand. Particularly on 3 June when the martial law enforcing units were forcing their way into Beijing, the leadership of the Armed Police Force did not enlist the service of the Beijing airport antiterrorist special detachment, so far the most picked and best equipped unit of its kind in China; but mustered instead the emergency operation unit of the Beijing Armed Police Force, which is inferior to the former both in terms of equipment and quality. This resulted in a delay in the operation and thus inflicted tremendous losses upon the Army which had been blocked again and again on their way into the capital.

The Armed Police Force's full name is the Chinese People's Armed Police Force and was officially founded in 1982. Nominally the Armed Police Force was under the dual leadership of the Central Military Commission and the State Council (or, to put it more precisely, the Ministry of Public Security). But in fact it has always been the most important armed force at the service of the CPC political and legal setup and under the direct command of the Commission of Political Science and Law of the CPC Central Committee. As pointed out by Peng Zhen, former chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress who was then in charge of the CPC's political and legal work: "This is a force to carry out special missions, it needs special equipment and special training."

Li Lianxiu, the sacked Armed Police Force commander, was first appointed to the post in 1985. He was the commander of the 38th Army before then and has always maintained close ties with that Army afterward. By the way, even until last November, RENMIN GONGAN BAO [Public Security Daily] still kept on carrying articles challenging the legitimacy of the suppressive operation against the democratic movement.

East Region

Jiang Chunyun Visits Shandong Rural Areas

SK2402040590 Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese
11 Jan 90 pp 1, 3

[Text] The Spring Festival will arrive very soon. Accompanied by responsible comrades of the relevant cities and prefectures, Jiang Chunyun, secretary of the provincial party committee, and his entourage successively went to some rural areas in Dongying City and Huimin Prefecture to visit the broad masses of peasants, families of martyrs and servicemen, and grass-roots cadres. They visited the advanced units and the economically-backward villages where the people are suffering from poverty and a reduction in production caused by disasters. They encouraged the masses of cadres to exert united efforts to reap a bumper agricultural harvest this year.

From 6 to 8 January, Jiang Chunyun and other comrades successively went to the village of Wangying in Dongying City and the village of Dazhang in Fuguo Town of Zhanhua County, which were named national advanced grass-roots party branches. These two villages have shaken off poverty and become rich through developing the planting and breeding industries. They have fully displayed the role of party branches as the fighting bastions and the vanguard and exemplary role of party members; relied on party policies and collective strength; displayed the advantages of local resources; and succeeded in greatly increasing the economy and achieving fruitful success in building the socialist spiritual civilization. The village of Wangying has changed from a "village relying on three kinds of support" with an average per-capita grain ration of 100 jin and an income of only scores of yuan in the past, into a village enjoying initial prosperity with an average per-capita grain ration of 2,200 jin and an income of 1,500 yuan, and handing more than 100,000 kg of grain to the state annually. The village of Dazhang has vigorously developed beaches several scores of li away and has succeeded in greatly changing its outlook. The average per-capita income of this village reached more than 5,100 yuan and its total output value reached more than 11 million yuan. Comrade Jiang Chunyun congratulated them on their great achievements and expressed hope that they would achieve further improvements this year. On hearing that they have persisted in centralized and decentralized management, in doing a good job in unified management in several fields, and in doing substantial things for the masses, Comrade Jiang Chunyun said: You have followed a right path and have mobilized the enthusiasm of both the collective and the individuals. Walking with two legs is better and quicker than with one. Only by doing a good job in giving serialized services to production and the people's livelihood, can we further display the potential of the family-based contract responsibility system and manifest the advantages of socialism. Comrade Jiang Chunyun fully affirmed their experiences in strengthening ideological and political work, and in

displaying the role of party branches as the fighting bastions. He said: To accelerate the development of the rural economy, in the final analysis, we must have a good party branch. As some people indicated "we need party branches all the more when we fix farm output quotas for individual households." We should proceed from the interests of the people while doing all things. We should care for, cherish, and rely on the masses. Only when the party-member cadres set examples in various fields and do not engage in corruption, and when "the party style is correct and the popular feeling is stable and reassured," can we build the grass roots into an unbreakable "bastion of iron."

When in Zhanhua County, Jiang Chunyun and other comrades went directly to Dongkong Village where the disaster situation was serious and the people had remained poor, to make inquiries into their production and living situations and to hear their opinions and demands. At a poor peasant household, Comrade Jiang Chunyun picked up and looked carefully at the leftover solid food and cooked food and asked them whether they had received the planned supply of grain or not. He also asked them how much grain and money they had received this year and how they are preparing for the Spring Festival. On hearing that they had received the allotted amount of wheat and that they all could have dumplings to eat during the Spring Festival, Comrade Jiang Chunyun said: It is very good. We must let everyone have a happy new year. He continued: Last year, some areas in our province suffered from serious natural disasters, but they had no problems in the supply of grain. We must not let the disaster-stricken people suffer from hunger. While visiting another family, a veteran party branch secretary who once participated in the war to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea and in the Cultural Revolution, said emotionally: Please thank the party and government for showing concern for the peasants and civilians. We have difficulties at present, but we can overcome them. Our life will become better as the years go by. Our life of this year will be better than last year's. Leaders may feel relieved at hearing this.

After that, Comrade Jiang Chunyun said to the prefectural, county, and grass-roots cadres standing beside him: The current pressing task is to first solve the grain shortage problems of impoverished households and then to solve their money problems. It is necessary to fully display the role of party branches and party members, lead the masses for several years, channel water into the field, improve the alkaline soil, and increase the grain and cotton farming areas in order to shake off poverty as soon as possible. We should give priority to supporting the construction of water conservancy projects.

During a visit to Dongying City, Comrade Jiang Chunyun also went to the construction site of the 60,000-mu wasteland development experimental zone in Kenli County to hold a forum with Dongying County party and government leaders, grass-roots cadres, and representatives of peasants. Comrade Jiang Chunyun talked about his views on developing the Huanghe River delta. He

said: The Huanghe River delta is a good place with a vast amount of land, rich water, and oil resources. It abounds in gifts of nature with vast prospects and great hopes for development. Although we have many difficulties at present, we can foresee that great changes will take place there after 10 years. It is possible for this place to become a new agricultural, animal husbandry, and fisheries base and a multifunctional economic zone. As long as all the people work diligently with concerted efforts, it is possible for us to attain this goal.

After listening to the work briefings given by Dingying City and Huimin Prefecture, Comrade Jiang Chunyun fully affirmed the work of these areas. He emphatically pointed out: To accelerate the development of the Huanghe River delta, we must strengthen party building and the ideological and political work, commend and encourage good party committees and party branches, and dispatch personnel to help and rectify those leading bodies that are in a state of weakness and slackness. With a strong party organization, it is possible for us to lead the broad masses of peasants to turn the local natural advantages into economic advantages and to promote the development of all undertakings. He stressed: Stability is an overriding task. Therefore, we must further strengthen unity. Strengthening unity inside the party, among the party members, the masses, and the cadres, and between the Army and government, between the Army and the people, and between the local people and the oil field workers is a fundamental guarantee for political stability and economic development. We must deeply study the guidelines of the Fourth and Fifth Plenary Sessions of the 13th CPC Central Committee; concentrate efforts on firmly grasping the two major tasks of achieving a stable and united political situation and a steady and coordinated economic development during this year; and win new victories in building the two socialist civilizations.

Jiang Chunyun Addresses Shandong CPC Plenum

SK2502034590 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Jan 90

[Text] The fourth plenary session of the fifth Shandong Provincial CPC Committee was held at Nanjiao Guesthouse of Jinan from 19 to 20 February.

The participants at the session stressed: We should clearly understand the current situation, go all out to maintain stability, attend to the work of maintaining stability, and mobilize and guide all the people of the province to fight to smoothly fulfill this year's work tasks.

There are two major subjects to be discussed at the session. First, examine, discuss, and adopt the 1990 work priorities of the provincial party committee. Second, discuss and approve, in principle, Governor Zhao Zhihao's government work report; and submit it to the eighth session of the seventh provincial People's Congress for examination and discussion.

Through changing the style of convening meetings, the participants at the session stressed real results and avoided making long speeches or brief reports. The session lasted only two days and was lively. All expected targets were attained.

According to the opinions studied by the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee, Jiang Chunyun, secretary of the provincial party committee, made a speech on the issue of how to maintain stability. Ma Zhongchen, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, stated specific opinions on how to implement the guidelines of this session.

The participants at the session maintained: We should clearly understand the current situation, go all out to maintain the stability of the situation, and attend to the work regarding stability. Maintaining a sustained and stable political situation is a requirement for improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening reform as well as a requirement for ensuring that the people live and work in peace and contentment. This has a bearing on the prosperity and fate of the party and the state and is of far-reaching significance. So, we must go all out and be determined to attend to it.

The participants at the session pointed out: To attain stability, we should first place stability in an important position and regard it as a focal point for starting and ending our work. We should positively and conscientiously handle the affairs that are conducive to stability, and resolutely refuse to handle the affairs that are not conducive to stability. This should be regarded as a basic guiding ideology. To realize stability, we should bring into full play the party's political advantages; vigorously strengthen ideological and political work with the focus on opposing peaceful evolution, infiltration, and subversion; and consolidate and expand the socialist ideological front. We should extensively and deeply carry out the education among the broad masses of party members, cadres, and the people on adhering to the four cardinal principles and opposing bourgeois liberalization; on loving the country, the party, and socialism; on national respect, national confidence, and national strength; on independence and arduous struggle; and on democracy, the legal system, and discipline. At present, we should pay prominent attention to the education on clearly understanding the situation of international and domestic struggles and on having a firm confidence in following the socialist road; and we should solidly solve the problems related to the confidence in the party, Marxism, Leninism, and socialism. If the majority of the people in and outside the party are able to solve the problems in this regard, we would be in an impregnable position and fear no storms. To realize stability, we should try every possible means to promote the economy. Steadily developing the economy is the foundation and prerequisite for political stability. The stability of the whole nation as well as the whole province is inseparable from the achievements in improving the economic environment and rectifying the economic

order, or from the sustained and steady development of the economy. During the new year, we must ensure bumper agricultural harvests and increases in the output of grain, cotton, and oil-bearing crops; guarantee an appropriate increase in industrial output and effective supply; ensure new progress in domestic and foreign trade; and guarantee an ample market supply and stable prices. To this end, we must unswervingly promote the progress of improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening reform; firmly attend to the economic work; and realistically solve the difficulties and contradictions ahead of us at present.

To attain stability, we must eliminate various kinds of destabilizing factors. We should divide destabilizing factors into different categories and adopt political, ideological, economic, and legal means to eliminate them one after another. To attain stability, we should concentrate efforts on attending to party building. In keeping in line with the current struggle and the ideological reality of party members, we should exert great efforts to attend to the education on the basic theories of Marxism and Leninism, the party's basic line and basic knowledge, and the party's goal; and solve the problems of a considerable number of party members' lives and world outlook and their ideological problems concerning joining the party. We should further carry forward the party's three great work styles of linking theory with practice, keeping close contacts with the masses, and conducting criticism and self-criticism; resolutely punish the corrupt and correct unhealthy practices; narrow the flesh-and-blood ties between the party and the masses; and establish a new impregnable fortress.

In improving the party's organizational construction, we should particularly stress the need to ensure that the leadership of [words indistinct] and units should actually be grasped by the people who are loyal to Marxism. In selecting and promoting cadres, we should strictly uphold the requirements for ensuring that the ranks of cadres become more revolutionary, younger in their average age, better educated, and more professionally competent. We should focus on their political integrity and ideological quality. We should never allow those who advocate bourgeois liberalization and those whose political integrity and ideological quality are not good to sneak into leading cores at various levels. We should strictly enforce the party's political discipline. Under all circumstances, we should act in high unison with the CPC Central Committee with Comrade Jiang Zemin as its core; strengthen the unity of leading bodies; and avoid neglecting organizational discipline and advocating decentralism. We should be determined to consolidate and construct grass-roots organizations and select and transfer competent cadres to the grass-roots party branches in a state of flabbiness and laxity to help change their appearance within a fixed time. This year, we should make great breakthroughs in this regard.

To attain stability, we must have a good mental outlook. We always adopt two kinds of attitudes toward difficulties. First, we are not afraid of difficulties; and, second,

we squarely face them and find out ways to eliminate them. The present problems ahead of us are temporary, are emerging in the course of advance, and can be eliminated. Experience has shown that only when we have a good mental outlook and closely rely on the masses will we be able to eliminate all difficulties.

Leaders at various levels should also face the problems related to improving work styles, solidly and resolutely carrying out policies, and handling good and practical affairs; and do solid work to narrow the flesh-and-blood ties between the party and the masses. Some unhealthy practices of being divorced from reality and the masses actually exist among our leading organs. We must firmly attend to eliminating them. To eliminate them, we should go deep to the grass roots and the masses, we should not deliver vague reports to higher levels, and we should help the people seek more profits and solve practical problems. Only when leading comrades at various levels firmly attend to this and are honest in performing their official duties will they enjoy the real support of the masses and will all things be done smoothly.

A total of 41 members and 10 alternate members of the provincial party committee attended the plenary session. Attending the session as observers were 82 people, including members of the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, and the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; secretary and deputy secretaries of the leading party group of the provincial committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; members of the leading party group of the provincial government; secretaries of the leading party groups of the provincial court and the provincial procuratorate; secretaries of the city and prefectural party committees and Discipline Inspection Commissions who are not members of the provincial party committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, and the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission; secretaries of the party committees of large enterprises; secretaries of the leading party groups of relevant provincial departments; members and alternate members of the CPC Central Committee who are in Jinan; and members of the Central Advisory Commission and the Central Discipline Inspection Commission who are in Jinan.

Shandong Men Enthusiastic About Joining Army

HK2402054090 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese
23 Feb 90 p 17

[Text] Young men in Shandong Province enthusiastically applied for enlistment in the Armed Forces. An upsurge of enlistment again appeared in this province this year.

The people in Shandong have the tradition of actively joining the Army. This year, the number of young men applying for enlistment was 5 times as much as the planned quota for military service registration.

According to the responsible official in charge of conscription in Shandong, the citizens who applied for joining the Armed Forces this year had some characteristics that were not so obvious in the previous years:

- More families of soldiers in active service sent their children to join the Armed Forces. In the five cities of Jinan, Qingdao, Bozi, Weifang, and Linyi, more than 10,000 soldiers' families send their sons to apply for enlistment.
- More children from rich families voluntarily applied for enlistment. About 100,000 of the applicants were from specialized households or "10,000-yuan households."
- A larger number of urban youths applied for enlistment, and the number of urban applicants increased to over 200,000.
- The educational qualifications of the applicants were better. About 41 percent of the applicants had graduated from high schools.
- More young men were willing to join the troops stationed in border areas. Tens of thousands of enthusiastic young men expressed their willingness to be sent to the border areas in their enlistment application forms.

According to the analysis of the people concerned, the upsurge of enlistment again appeared in Shandong mainly because soldiers again enjoyed a respected position in the public. Another reason was that some rural youths tried to free themselves from the farming life by joining the Armed Forces.

Zhejiang Leader Explains Conscription Work

OW2002132290 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 9 Feb 90

[Text] Wang Wenhui, deputy commander of the Zhejiang Military District, delivered a talk on conscription work for this spring. After analyzing the new circumstances and characteristics of Zhejiang's conscription work this spring, Deputy Commander Wang Wenhui pointed out: In order to successfully accomplish this year's conscription task, the provincial government and Military District stated five demands for conscription work. First, it is necessary to do a good job in propaganda and education. In the course of military service registration and conscription work, it is necessary to publicize the Military Service Law, the Conscription Regulations, the Regulations of Zhejiang Province on National Defense Education, and the Detailed Rules of Zhejiang Province for Conscription Work, in order to enhance the citizens' awareness of the importance of national defense and the need to perform military service according to law; to cultivate a public view that it is an honor to join the Army; and to lay an ideological foundation for conscription work. Second, it is necessary to implement the policy of preferential treatment for the conscripts. It is necessary to popularize the practice of collecting conscription fees from all citizens of conscription age, and the practice of providing services to families of deceased soldiers and revolutionary martyrs. The

conscripts are encouraged to buy insurance to provide for the aged on a voluntary basis, so that they will have no worries about their relatives at home after they join the Army. They may withdraw from the insurance any time they want to. Third, it is necessary to strictly implement the system of physical and political examination to ensure the conscripts' good physical condition and political reliability. Fourth, it is necessary to give political and material rewards to those who actively perform their military service duties, and to impose necessary punishment according to relevant regulations on the small number of youths and their parents who refuse to perform their military service duties. Fifth, it is necessary to further reform conscription legislation. On the one hand, local legislation on military service and the local system of conscription should be strengthened, so that conscription work is guaranteed by law. On the other hand, youths of conscription age should be encouraged to sign up for military service voluntarily, draftees should report to the conscription station for interviews and a physical examination without delay, and those selected for military service should travel to the assembly point by themselves.

North Region

Beijing Sentences Criminals to Capital Punishment

OW2402172190 Beijing XINHUA in English 1451 GMT 24 Feb 90

Beijing, February 24 (XINHUA)—The Beijing Municipal Intermediate People's Court pronounced sentences on Friday on three people guilty of graft and accepting bribes.

Wang Yinggang, 20, a cashier in a municipal engineering company, was sentenced to death. In August and September last year, the court said, he embezzled 224,000 yuan (about 47,500 U.S. dollars) and attempted to flee abroad with the money.

Another criminal, Fan Xiuhua, had been a staff member of an oil company in Huairou County, a suburb of Beijing. He took bribes of more than 35,500 yuan (about 5,400 U.S. dollars) when he was in office.

However, as soon as the judicial departments began to inquire into his case, Fan admitted his crimes immediately, returned all the articles and money he had accepted as bribes, and helped the judiciary to solve other cases.

As a circular issued by the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate on August 15 offered leniency for economic offenders who gave themselves up before October 31, Fan was sentenced to three years' imprisonment, with a three-year reprieve.

Zhang Xihong, 54, had been the director of a company. He was sentenced to 14 years' imprisonment for accepting 156,000 Hong Kong dollars as bribes and seizing 1,800 U.S. dollars illegally.

An official of the court said it always treats leniently criminals who confess their crimes, and it deals severely with those who refuse to confess.

Hebei's Xing Chongzhi Writes About Yang Jianqiu

SK2302000190 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO
in Chinese 10 Jan 90 p 1

[Text] A few days ago, Xing Chongzhi, secretary of the provincial party committee, wrote a signed article on the deeds of Yang Jianqiu, a young peasant in Neiqiu County, entitled "Be a Scientific and Technological 'Fire Poker' Urgently Needed by the Peasants." The full text of the article follows:

There is a well-known scientific and technological "fire poker" living in the poor mountain valley of Taihang Shan. He is Neiqiu County's Yang Jianqiu. He came from a peasant family and failed the university entrance examination in 1979. Although he experienced a short period of depression, he recovered from the setback. Despite the tortuous courses, he, with a firm and indomitable will, pioneered a path of life with bright prospects and glorious hopes. With a deep loving feeling for his hometown, Yang Jianqiu was determined to change the hometown's impoverished appearance. He chose the goal of applying science and technology to cultivating fruit trees, and assiduously engaged in self-study. He made long, arduous journeys to visit teachers and seek advice. Being mocked as a fool and criticized for lagging behind, he made scientific experiments and exchanged his hard labor for fruitful results. Over the past years, he mastered scientific and technological knowledge for the management of fruit trees and spread the scientific and technological spark among several counties under the Taihang Shan area. As a result, more than 300 impoverished mountain villages extricated themselves from poverty and increased their net income by 20 million yuan. At the time of offering, as a tribute, scientific and technological knowledge to the people, he found the value of his life. He broke the rule and was promoted as an agronomist. He won the spark prize issued by the state Science and Technology Commission and was commended as a national model worker. At the recent national scientific and technological awarding conference, he was cordially received by the central leading comrades.

Through his arduous efforts, he enjoys the warm welcome of the broad masses of the people. True, when he started to make experiments, the peasants without scientific knowledge did not understand him. When he pruned persimmon trees and had them look like "monk heads," his father scolded him and called him "spend-thrift," threw his books into the heating brick bed stove and burned them, and drove him out of his home. However, when the persimmon trees under his scientific management doubled their output, the people started to look at him with respect. Not only did the villagers want to consult with him, but also cadres and people from nearby counties vied with each other to ask him to transmit his skill. Some gave him high pay for his advice and allowed him to reap 10 percent of the profits. Some

were willing to change his rural residence registration to an urban one, some wanted to formally promote him as a state cadre, and some offered to arrange jobs for his family. Yang Jianqiu was not interested in high pay. What he was interested in was to spread the skills to increasingly more localities and to have increasingly more people become rich. Therefore, he went to the village of Daeshi, the most remote and impoverished area in the western part of Neiqiu County, and gave full play to his talents. Great changes took place in the village in only a year, and its per capita income rose from 165 yuan to 421 yuan. After the autumn harvest, the village held a victory meeting especially for him. The villagers were jubilant, beat drums and gongs, and presented him a horizontal inscribed board engraved with red words meaning "Spread Technology and Seek Wealth for the People." At the victory meeting, the secretary of the village party branch, said: "In the past, each and every household in the village of Daeshi offered sacrifice to the God of Wealth and burnt joss sticks to seek wealth every year. But the village was still very poor. Mr. Yang is actually a living god of wealth." Yang Jianqiu's successful experiment filled the peasants with an urgent desire for becoming rich by experiencing the power of science and technology. It is natural that this rural young man, who masters scientific and technological knowledge and dedicates himself to helping the masses seek wealth, has become a "living god of wealth" in the people's minds.

Science and technology are productive forces. We must firmly rely on scientific and technological progress to develop agriculture and change the rural areas' appearance. However, the key to turning agricultural science and technology into real productive forces hinges on whether or not we can timely spread advanced practical technology among hundreds of millions of peasants and extensively popularize and apply existing scientific and technological findings. Just as Comrade Yang Jianqiu said: "We must have a strict scientific method and a spirit of bearing hardship in order to really turn science and technology into productive forces." The reason why Yang Jianqiu is deeply welcomed by the peasants is that he has worked solidly and diligently in a spirit of indomitable exploration and selfless sacrifice; spread science and technology to the peasants, and helped realize the transformation of science and technology into productive forces. Now, there are many agricultural scientific and technological findings and advanced practical skills. But, some scientific and technological findings have not been generally popularized, and some localities fail to even apply conventional technologies. The main reason is that we are short of scientific and technological "fire poker" like Yang Jianqiu. Comrade Yang Jianqiu has an intimate knowledge of science and technology. He was not satisfied that only he himself spread science and technology. Wherever he went, he enthusiastically helped the localities train school drop-outs. Over the past 10 years, he cultivated more than

5,000 key technicians for the mountain areas. In February 1988, he chose 45 members from the key technicians and established the "Yang Jianqiu Technological Development Association." So far, the association has 95 members and six mobile service teams, and has contracted for managing more than 500,000 fruit trees in more than 20 counties and cities. Along with the mountain areas' bumper fruit harvests, the association has comprehensively granted services in a series of storage, fresh keeping, and processing. At present, technological development and technological contract associations of Yang Jianqiu's type are emerging in the vast rural areas. This is a key technological contingent that the peasants are able to believe in, provide for, and keep. We can say with certainty that along with the ceaseless development and expansion of the contingent, the scientific and technological spark will soon spread far and wide, and the pace of turning traditional agriculture into modern agriculture will be accelerated.

In our times, many young people have good aspirations, are willing to follow the road of success, and have a desire to realize the value of their lives. However, what kind of road can lead us to success? How can we realize the value of our lives? Comrade Yang Jianqiu's path in growing up indicates that the key hinges on whether or not our choices and pursuits conform to the demands of society and the people and whether or not we make contributions to the people through explorations and efforts. We must go to the places where the people's need is the greatest and make efforts to do those things that the people need most. Only by so doing can we make achievements and realize the value of our lives. "The value of one's life is equal to his contributions to society and the people." This passage of words pasted on Comrade Yang Jianqiu's bedside indicates the real knowledge and deep insight gained from his personal practices. The young people, particularly the broad masses of rural school graduates, should gain beneficial lessons and be inspired by Comrade Yang Jianqiu's path of growing up.

Tan Shaowen Attends Tianjin Spring Festival

SK2402021790 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese
21 Jan 90 p 1

[Text] On the afternoon of 20 January, the assembly hall of the municipal Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] was permeated with cheers and laughter and the aroma of tea. The Spring Festival soiree of personages of all circles was convened there. On behalf of the municipal party committee, the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, the municipal government, and the municipal CPPCC Committee, Tan Shaowen, secretary of the municipal party committee, offered Spring Festival greetings in advance to the personages of all circles and wished them and their family members a happy Spring Festival.

Tan Shaowen said in his speech: Over the past year, democratic parties at various levels throughout the

municipality and personages of all circles were of one heart and one mind; united and cooperated with our party; positively and actively did much work; and made new contributions to promoting the progress of improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, deepening reforms, and opening the country to the outside world, the construction of the spiritual and material civilizations, and the peaceful reunification of the motherland. Particularly during the political storm that took place at the turn of last spring and summer, municipal democratic parties and personages of all circles withstood the severe tests and actually showed utter devotion to and shared weal and woe with the CPC. Under the comparatively complicated and arduous circumstances, they redoubled their efforts and played a key role in safeguarding the stable situation of the municipality.

Tan Shaowen said: This year is a key year for further carrying out the improvement of the economic environment, the rectification of the economic order, and the deepening of reforms. So, it is of utmost importance to achieve the work of this year. To accomplish the work tasks for this year, we must conscientiously implement the guidelines of the Fifth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee and uphold the municipal party committee's guiding ideology of "setting a sight on stability in doing everything and in turning difficulties into opportunities." The people on all fronts should further be inspired with enthusiasm and make concerted efforts to fight for realizing our goals. The CPPCC is a key political and organizational unit to carry out the system of multiparty cooperation under the leadership of the CPC and political consultation as well as a key channel for carrying out socialist democracy. During the new year, the CPPCC should further bring into play its functions for political consultation and democratic supervision; and we should further develop and strengthen the municipal patriotic united front. The CPPCC organizations, democratic parties, mass organizations, and personages of all circles should bring their special characteristics and advantages into full play; positively participate in and discuss government and political affairs; adopt various means to suggest ways and means for the party and the government; and make greater contributions to stabilizing the overall situation of the municipality and achieving a success in improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening reforms.

At the soiree, Tan Shaowen, and Liu Jinfeng and Zhang Lichang, deputy secretaries of the municipal party committee, cordially shook hands with and extended regards to the comrades participating in the soiree, including members of the national CPPCC Committee who are in Tianjin, some members of the municipal CPPCC Committee, responsible persons of democratic parties and relevant mass organizations, and personages of various nationalities from various circles. Also present at the soiree were some leaders, including Wu Zhen, Zhang Zaiwang, Yang Jingheng, Li Yuan, Liu Zengkun, Han

Tianyao, Yu Fujing, Zhu Wenju, Xiao Yuan, He Guomo, Huang Difei, Yu Songting, Kang Tiejun, Liao Canhui, and Yang Hui; and some veteran comrades, including Wang Enhui, Zhao Jun, Zhou Ru, and Ji Zenghui.

Some amateur theatrical performers from the front production lines of the municipality gave performances at the soiree. Meanwhile, recreational activities and calligraphic and painting exhibitions were given at the soiree.

Tan Shaowen Joins Tianjin Snow Removal Effort

SK2502051190 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese
29 Jan 90 p 1

[Excerpts] There was a welcome fall of seasonable snow in Tianjin yesterday. The snowfall reached 6.5 mm. Organized by the snow removal headquarters of the municipal government, the broad masses of the Army and the people, who were immersed in festive happiness, successively took to the streets to clear away the snow that had accumulated on the roads.

Despite the snowy weather on the early morning of 28 January, together with the broad masses of cadres and the people from the municipal-level organs, municipal leading comrades Tan Shaowen, Nie Bichu, Zhang Lichang, Yang Jingheng, Wang Xudong, Lu Xuezheng, Li Zhendong, Fang Fang, Li Jianguo, and Fang Fengyou wielded brooms and shovels to clear away the snow that had accumulated in front of the gates of municipal-level organs. They removed the snow that had accumulated on the road surfaces and piled it up on the sides of the roads. After that, they went to Taian Street and Dagu Road to help the masses clear away the accumulated snow. [passage omitted]

As of that evening, the municipality organized and mobilized nearly 2,000 units and more than 30,000 cadres, staff members, and workers; sent out 150 vehicles; and removed the snow that had accumulated on 180 roads. [passage omitted]

Northeast Region

Sun Weiben's Activities Reported in Heilongjiang

Attends Forestry Meeting

SK2502052790 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial
Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 15 Feb 90

[Text] The provincial forest industrial work conference ended in Harbin 15 February. This conference was held by the provincial party committee and the provincial government for the purpose of solving the economic crisis and the natural resources crisis of the province's forest industrial enterprises. The conference was also called to restore a benign cycle to the forest natural resources and the economy. Among the provincial leaders present at today's conference were Sun Weiben, Shao Qihui, Wang Luming, Wang Zhao, Wang Haiyan,

Ma Guoliang, Zhang Ruoxian, Dai Moan, and Jin Xiaozhen. (Cai Yansong), vice minister of forestry, and Shao Qihui, governor of Heilongjiang Province, each made speeches at the conference.

After analyzing the problems in the province's forest industry and the reasons for these problems, Governor Shao Qihui offered some opinions for reversing these two crises. Shao Qihui said: Forest industrial enterprises must place the permanent utilization of forest natural resources on the primary status and place market demand, the current production capacity, and economic burden on a subordinate status. On no account should we again commit the past mistakes of fixing quotas for timber production according to demand, and of unduly emphasizing tree-cutting but not [words indistinct]. In reversing the two crises and invigorating the forestry industry of the province, we must base ourselves on the conditions of our country and our province, select countermeasures and ways in line with the realities of forest industrial enterprises, and guard against impatience for quick results. The crisis in forestry does not mean a crisis in the natural resources as a whole. So long as forest industrial enterprises depend on and tap the latent abundant natural resources of forest areas, readjust their structures of production and products in a timely manner, and make great efforts to search for more markets at home and abroad, they will be able to extricate themselves from the current difficult situation.

Shao Qihui added: So far as forest industrial enterprises are concerned, the largest material consumption lies in the forest resources being consumed as production means. Because the consumption of forest resources cannot be compensated, it is hard for forest industrial enterprises to continue their reproduction. Therefore, we must reform the existing price system and the investment system of forest enterprises and carry out correct policies and directions.

Shao Qihui stressed in conclusion: The forest industry occupies an important position in the national economy of the province. The drive of reversing the two crises and invigorating forestry involves a huge systems engineering effort. We must mobilize all forces in society to solve the problems in forestry. Forest industrial enterprises should resolutely overcome and correct the abnormal phenomenon of separating themselves from the local economic development plans; correctly and appropriately handle the relations between local and forest industrial enterprises; and establish a situation in which local and forest industrial enterprises are organically connected with each other and support each other. All departments in the province should give positive support and coordination to forest industrial enterprises; give the green light to the drive of reversing the two crises and invigorating forestry; and appropriately emphasize forest industrial enterprises in order to help them tide over difficulties. In the face of the current situation, the people of our generation are duty-bound to reverse the two crises in forestry within a fixed period, which is a duty entrusted to us by history.

Views Town Enterprises

SK2502051790 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial
Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 15 Feb 90

[Excerpt] On the afternoon of 15 February, Sun Weiben, secretary of the provincial party committee, and Shao Qihui, governor of the province, met all representatives who were about to attend the first meeting of the directors' board of the provincial association of town and township enterprises and made important speeches on how to continuously develop the province's town and township enterprises in the course of improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening reform.

Sun Weiben, secretary of the provincial party committee, said: At present, our country is at the period of economic rectification and in-depth reform. The problems emerging among town and township enterprises are more serious than those in other trades. Town and township enterprises should be prepared ideologically for these problems. However, they should not feel disheartened because they are provided with favorable conditions that are not possessed by state-run enterprises. Town and township enterprises should readjust their industrial and product structure, and produce readily marketable products in line with the trends of market demand. These enterprises should pay special attention to making investments in science and technology in order to gain more momentum for further development. They should constantly improve management in a bid to improve efficiency from better management.

With regard to lightening the burden on town and township enterprises, Sun Weiben said: To lighten the burden on town and township enterprises is in conformity with and is as important as lightening the burden on peasants. When dwelling on the problem in which the production, supply, and marketing of town and township enterprises had failed to conform with the state plan, causing many difficulties in the development of town and township enterprises, Sun Weiben said: We should not approach the problems that emerged in management of town and township enterprises in the same way we approach the problems that emerged in party and government organs and state-run enterprises. Problems in the management of town and township enterprises should be [words indistinct] by proceeding from reality.

In conclusion, Sun Weiben called on the numerous cadres, workers, and staff members of the province's town and township enterprises to fortify confidence, work hard boldly, and make concerted efforts to overcome difficulties so as to run town and township enterprises well. [passage omitted]

Honors Foreign Trade Models

SK2502063390 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial
Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 21 Feb 90

[Text] The provincial people's government promulgated an award decree today in honor of 11 advanced units that made marked achievements in supplying goods for foreign trade and exports in 1989.

It was said in the award decree that in order to commend the advanced units, which had fulfilled the tasks of supplying goods enlisted for exports to promote foreign trade and export work, the provincial people's government especially conferred the 1989 title of advanced unit that had made achievements in enforcing the double-track responsibility system in supplying goods for exports on the Songhuajiang and Suihua prefectural administrative offices; on the people's governments of the cities of Daqing, Shuangyashan, Yichun, Hegang, and Fujin; on the provincial state farm administration general bureau; on the provincial forest industrial general bureau; on the provincial reform-through-labor bureau; and on the provincial animal husbandry bureau. It also issued an order of commendation to various localities throughout the province.

On the morning of 21 February, leading personnel of the provincial level organs, including Sun Weiben, Shao Qihui, Wang Zhao, Wang Luming, Zhou Wenhua, Wang Haiyan, He Shoulun, Chen Yunlin, Du Xianzhong, and Jin Xiaozhen, came to the provincial work conference on foreign economic relations and trade to present prizes to these advanced units.

Heilongjiang Reports Foreign Trade Achievements

SK2502060590 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial
Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 21 Feb 90

[Text] Du Xianzhong, vice governor of the province, delivered a speech at the provincial work conference on foreign economic relations and trade on 21 February.

In his speech, Du Xianzhong stressed that our province should do a good job in earnestly improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and continuously deepening the reform: drive among economic systems in the field of foreign economic relations and trade this year. Efforts should be made to uphold the principles of building both material and spiritual civilizations simultaneously. Efforts should be made to achieve results simultaneously in both earning foreign exchange through exports as well as reducing the losses and increasing incomes, and to strive to overfulfill the annual export plan so as to ensure the stable development of undertakings in foreign economic relations and trade.

In spite of the difficult conditions in 1989, our province made marked achievements in foreign economic relations and trade. Its total export volume reached more than \$1 billion and its total volume of border trades with the Soviet Union reached 590 million Swiss francs, a

2-fold increase over 1988. The province also achieved stable development in economic and technical cooperation with foreign countries.

In 1990, our province will still be confined to strained circumstances in developing foreign economic relations and trade. Therefore, Vice Governor Du Xianzhong stressed in his speech that efforts should be made to unify thinking; to do a good job in improving the economic environment, rectifying economic order, and deepening the reform drive; and to vigorously reform the foreign trade environment and consolidate the business order of foreign trade. Meanwhile, we should bring all available conditions of international markets into full play to overcome the unfavorable factors and to make efforts to earn more foreign exchange through exports and to develop economic and technical cooperation. We should realistically do a good job in grasping the work of earning foreign exchange through exports. Various prefectures, cities, fronts, and particularly departments that have been involved in the economic coordination activities should enhance their work in macroeconomic readjustment and control. By starting with commodity price management, we should create better circumstances for the enterprises which are engaging in foreign trade to successfully operate their business.

In his speech, Vice Governor Du Xianzhong stated that efforts should be made to enhance the management over commodity prices; to follow the basis of having science and technology make the province flourish; to make efforts to readjust the structure of export commodities; to actively support the development of industrial ready-made commodities for exports; and to uphold or improve the double-track responsibility system enforced in supplying goods for exports. Besides, Vice Governor Du Xianzhong also stated demands for actively pushing forward the border trade with the Soviet Union and for developing economic and technical cooperation.

He Zhukang Addresses Jilin CPPCC Session

SK2502054790 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1030 GMT 23 Feb 90

[Report by reporter (Bai Xiaodong) on 23 February on opening of the Third Session of the Sixth Provincial Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) in Changchun—recorded]

[Excerpts] Fellow listeners, with the first spring of the 1990's approaching, the Third Session of the Sixth Jilin Provincial Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] Committee ceremoniously opened in Changchun. Today, the auditorium of Nanhu Guesthouse in Changchun was newly decorated. In the center of the wall on the rostrum hung a huge emblem of the CPPCC. On both sides of the wall, 10 red flags were hung in two rows. Under these red flags was a row of green pines and cypresses, adding radiance and beauty to each other, and making them even more dazzling. There,

more than 400 members of the provincial CPPCC Committee from all walks of life, various democratic parties, and nonparty figures happily met to discuss state affairs, filling the entire meeting hall with a pleasant atmosphere of unity.

Liu Yunzhao, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, presided over today's session. Seated on the rostrum were Gao Wen, deputy secretary of the leading party group of the provincial CPPCC Committee; and Zhang Dexin, Geng Yuelun, Luo Yuejia, Jin Minghan, Cai Qiyun, Lu Shiqian, Feng Xirui, and Zhang Hongkui, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC Committee. Attending the session to extend congratulations and seated on the rostrum were leading comrades of the Jilin Provincial CPC Committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial People's Congress, the provincial government, the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, and the provincial Military District, including He Zhukang, Wang Zhongyu, Zhang Fengqi, Huo Mingguang, Li Deming, Chen Xingyin, Du Qinglin, Gu Changchun, Xiao Chun, Wu Yixia, Cheng Shengsan, Cui Lin, Yu Ruihuang, Renqinzhamsu, and Chen Zhenkang. Also seated on the rostrum were Li Diping, Yu Ke, Liu Jingzhi, Zhang Kaijing, Song Renyuan, Yan Zitao, Xin Cheng, and (Tian Zian), former chairman and vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC Committee.

At 0900 this morning, Chairman Liu Yunzhao declared the session open. [passage omitted] After the playing of the national anthem, Chairman Liu Yunzhao first of all gave an explanation for the change in the number of members of the provincial CPPCC Committee. He said: Since the second session of the sixth provincial CPPCC Committee, four members have passed away from illness. Here we would like to mourn them with deep grief. Another five members have been transferred to other posts for official reasons. Now, the provincial CPPCC Committee has a total of 546 members. Today, 457 members have attended this session.

Then, He Zhukang, secretary of the provincial party committee, made a speech on behalf of the provincial party committee on implementing the CPC Central Committee's opinions on strengthening and improving the system of the multiparty cooperation and political consultation under the leadership of the CPC. [passage omitted]

The speech of Comrade He Zhukang falls into three parts. The first part is entitled "Clearly Understand the Current Situation, Fortify Our Confidence, and Firmly and Unswervingly Take the Road of Socialism With Chinese Characteristics." He pointed out: At present, the nationwide situation is under constant improvement. After going through the rigorous test from the political struggle of checking turmoil and quelling the Beijing counterrevolutionary rebellion, the people throughout the country have obtained an increasingly clear understanding of the fact that in today's China, stability is an overriding task, and it is also the prerequisite to make all our undertakings a success. Only by persisting in the

leadership of the CPC and adhering to the socialist road will it be possible for us to maintain the long-term stability and actually make our country powerful and prosperous and our nationalities full of vigor. This political struggle has also fully manifested the fact that the CPC and the various democratic parties are intimate friends who stand together through thick and thin. Such an intimate relationship cannot be destroyed by any hostile force.

In the second part of his speech, He Zhukang said: We should further strengthen and improve the leadership of the CPC, and constantly promote the building of socialist democratic politics. He pointed out: The opinions of the CPC Central Committee on persisting in and improving the system of multiparty cooperation and political consultation under the leadership of the CPC, which were published not long ago, have manifested our party's determination to safeguard the basic political system of socialism with Chinese characteristics. The CPC Central Committee plans to do this from the field of persisting in and improving the leadership of the CPC and the field of carrying forward socialist democracy and giving full play to the role of democratic parties. From now on, in line with the tasks and the demands stated by the above-mentioned opinions of the CPC Central Committee, we should strive to create various kinds of favorable conditions for exploiting the positive role of the CPPCC and the various democratic parties.

The third part of He Zhukang's speech is entitled "Stand Together Through Thick and Thin, Make a Concerted Efforts To Fully Exploit the Role of Democratic Parties in Participating In and Discussing Political Affairs, and Actually Perform the Function of Democratic Supervision." [passage omitted]

At the session, Governor Wang Zhongyu made a speech on the government work report, which will be submitted to the Third Session of the Seventh Provincial People's Congress for examination. [passage omitted]

At the session, Geng Yuelun, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, made a report on the work of the Standing Committee of the sixth provincial CPPCC Committee. [passage omitted]

Then, Luo Yuejia, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, made a report on the motions work since the Second Session of the sixth provincial CPPCC Committee. [passage omitted]

At the preparatory meeting held this morning before the opening of the third session of the sixth provincial CPPCC Committee, members approved the agenda items and the session schedule as well as the namelists of the secretary general and deputy secretaries general of the session. This session will end on 27 February.

Liaoning's Quan Visits Anshan Workers

SK2602090990 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Feb 90

[Text] On 22 February, Comrade Quan Shuren, secretary of the provincial party committee, braving snow storms, went to the work site of the No 11 Blast Furnace, which was undergoing a thorough overhaul in the iron-smelting plant of Anshan Iron and Steel Company. He went to work together with more than 10,000 workers. He encouraged the cadres and the masses to display the spirit of a veteran hero (Meng Tai) and the Lei Feng spirit and to apply advanced technology to building the world-class top-grade blast furnace.

The iron-smelting plant under Anshan Iron and Steel Company is a place where a noted national model worker (Meng Tai) once worked. The No 11 Blast Furnace of this plant was built in 1970. The thorough overhaul of this blast furnace is a key overhaul project of this year.

The general manager of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company told Comrade Quan Shuren that this plant had adopted advanced and new demolition technology to dismantle the old equipment in the course of conducting a thorough overhaul, thus enabling the work period to shorten from 40 days to six days.

Comrade Quan Shuren said: Over the past year, Anshan Iron and Steel Company has adopted advanced technology to transform old equipment and produced many very successful experiences. I hope that you will conscientiously sum up these experiences and play an exemplary role in transforming old enterprises and win honor for the people of Liaoning.

Comrade Quan Shuren also said: The No 11 Blast Furnace is a [words indistinct] blast furnace of Anshan Iron and Steel Company. It is a formidable task to strive to use 100 days to fulfill the overhaul and transformation task on the premise of safety and good quality and to make this blast furnace attain the top level. At that time, the old (Meng Tai) took the plant as his home. At present, many workers have worked day and night and taken their meals and sleep at the construction site. It is hoped that through this thorough overhaul, a great number of (Meng Tai) typed workers will emerge. At the same time, we should also carry out the Lei Feng spirit.

Liaoning Forms Two Autonomous Manchu Counties

OW1602193090 Beijing XINHUA in English 1549 GMT 16 Feb 90

[Text] Shenyang, February 16 (XINHUA)—Upon the approval of the State Council, China's highest governing body, two Manchu autonomous counties, Benxi and Huanren, were officially set up in northeast China's Liaoning Province.

At today's closing meetings of the first people's congress of the two new counties, their leading bodies were elected in line with the law on regional autonomy for China's minority nationalities.

Salvadoran President Cristiani Visits

Remarks on Training

OW2502115590 Taipei CNA in English 1454 GMT
24 Feb 90

[Text] Taichung, Central Taiwan, Feb. 24 (CNA)—Salvadoran President Alfredo Felix Cristiani said here Saturday that his country would try to learn from the Republic of China's [ROC] successful vocational training system in a bid to upgrade its industrial levels.

President Cristiani, who arrived in the ROC Wednesday for a six-day state visit, made the remarks after visiting a government-sponsored vocational training center in Taichung, central Taiwan.

He said the system would be useful for El Salvador because it could help produce technicians needed by his country to promote industrial development.

The Salvadoran chief of state toured central Taiwan in the company of ROC Foreign Minister Lien Chan and Labor Council Chairman Chao Shou-po.

President Cristiani also toured the national natural science museum and saw an exhibition of agricultural experiment results. He said he was impressed by local farmers' outstanding technique in improving the quality of farm products.

The president will visit a hydropower plant of the state-run Taiwan Power Co. in Sun Moon Lake Sunday before returning [item incomplete is as received]

Tours Science Park

OW2402052290 Taipei CNA in English 1550 GMT
23 Feb 90

[Text] Taipei, Feb. 23 (CNA)—Salvadoran President Alfredo Felix Cristiani and his wife on the second day of their visit to the Republic of China [ROC] toured a science-based industrial park and a livestock research center.

The Cristianis and his entourage, in the company of Vice Foreign Minister Charles Shu-chi King, drove to the Hsinchu science-based industrial park, a Chinese version of the American silicon valley.

Hsieh Hsiang-chuan, the park director, told his guests that high-tech industries have already taken root in the science complex after years of efforts to introduce state-of-the-art technology into the nation.

President Cristiani showed great interest in both the investment climate the ROC Government offered to woo high-tech investment and its plan to cultivate local talent.

He said he would adopt the ROC's successful industrial development experience as a reference in formulating his country's own development policies.

The Salvadoran delegation then visited the facilities of the Acer Corporation, the ROC's leading computer maker, and those of a second high-tech company, both sited in the industrial park.

Fetes President Li

OW2602115290 Taipei CNA in English 1508 GMT
25 Feb 90

[Text] Taipei, Feb. 25 (CNA)—Visiting President Alfredo Felix Cristiani of the Republic of El Salvador reiterated Sunday El Salvador's firm support for the Republic of China and his desire to strengthen cooperative relations between his country and the Republic of China.

The Salvadoran chief of state made his remarks while hosting a reception in honor of the ROC Government and civic leaders at the Grand Hotel in Taipei.

President Li Teng-hui and Mrs. Li attended the reception and proposed a toast wishing prosperity for the Republic of El Salvador and the Republic of China.

In his address, the Salvadoran chief of state expressed his gratitude for the hospitality the government and the people of the Republic of China had extended to him and his entourage. He also said that he had been deeply impressed with the progress made by the people here.

Government and civic leaders invited to the party included Presidential Senior Adviser Yu Kuo-hwa, Premier Li Huan, Gen. Wego Chiang, secretary general of the National Security Council; and Liang Su-jung, acting president of the Legislative Yuan.

Businessmen To Explore European Market

OW2602133090 Taipei CNA in English 1540 GMT
25 Feb 90

[Text] Taipei, Feb. 25 (CNA)—To prepare for the forthcoming European single market, local information businessmen will join a united campaign to promote their image in Europe.

The Institute for Information Industry said that in the past, local manufacturers and traders treated the U.S. as their main export market and ignored the giant European market.

According to a recent survey, most "Made in Taiwan" goods are regarded by European as second-class, or worse, the institute said.

The campaign, the first by the local information industry, will be jointly sponsored by the Science and Technology Advisory Office, the Industrial Development Bureau and the Board of Foreign Trade of the Economics Ministry, the China External Trade Development Council, the Sino-European Trade Promotion Council, the Industrial and Technology Research Institute and several local information industry associations.

Ranking economics officials will also visit EEC Headquarters and call on European political and economic leaders between mid-March and mid-April as part of activities of the campaign.

Seminars on the current situation of the ROC's information industry will also be held in Brussels, and Hanover, the institute said.

First Trade Office in Hungary To Open

*OW2402052190 Taipei CNA in English 1521 GMT
23 Feb 90*

[Text] Taipei, Feb. 23 (CNA)—The Republic of China [ROC] will soon establish its first representative office in Eastern Europe by opening a Taipei trade office in Budapest, capital of Hungary, the Foreign Ministry announced Friday.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Chen Yu-chu told a press conference that Wei Wu-lien, deputy director of the ministry's European Affairs Department, would leave for Hungary in early March to prepare for the opening of the trade office.

Wei, who had earlier visited Hungary for talks on the exchange of representative offices, is widely expected to be appointed the nation's first representative to Hungary, Foreign Ministry officials said.

The Hungarian side would begin organizing its office in Taipei after that country's first free elections in March, the officials said. The name of the Hungarian office has yet to be decided.

The Taipei trade office in Hungary will serve as an important springboard for the ROC to expand relations with other East European countries, especially Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia, according to the officials.

The ROC will seek to exchange representative offices with those countries in a bid to promote bilateral relations, they said.

Trade Mission Opens in Papua New Guinea

*OW2402040490 Taipei CNA in English 1517 GMT
23 Feb 90*

[Text] Taipei, Feb. 23 (CNA)—The Republic of China [ROC] set up a trade mission in Port Moresby, capital of Papua New Guinea earlier this month to promote cooperation between the two countries, Foreign Ministry spokesman Chen Yu-chu said Friday.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Papua New Guinea Thursday also announced the establishment of the ROC trade mission and introduced ROC Representative Chao Hsing-chung to its press, Chen added.

Papua New Guinea, located north of Australia in the South Pacific, became an independent country in 1975.

Covering an area of 461,000 square kilometers, Papua New Guinea has rich natural resources and great development potential.

A member of the United Nations and the British Commonwealth, Papua New Guinea has recently been active in developing cooperative ties with the ROC, Chen Yu-chu told a news conference at the Government Information Office. The two countries signed an agreement in Taipei last September on the joint development of satellite communications. Papua New Guinea's Foreign Minister Michael Somare had visited here many times to discuss possible cooperation projects, Chen said.

Premier Urges Mainland To Stop Invasion Threats

*OW2402040390 Taipei CNA in English 1600 GMT
23 Feb 90*

[Text] Taipei, Feb. 23 (CNA)—Premier Li Huan urged Friday the Chinese communist regime to give up its "four cardinal principles," to implement democracy, and to stop threatening Taiwan with armed invasion.

The premier in his administrative report to the Legislative Yuan said if Peking responded to the government's calls with goodwill, the Republic of China [ROC] would authorize further exchanges with the mainland.

If security in Taiwan and the free and democratic way of life for Taiwan residents could be guaranteed, the ROC would respond by "actively helping" mainland compatriots improve their "material and spiritual lives," he added.

If the Chinese communists refused to reform, they would become outcasts in the communist world and eventually be drowned in overwhelming waves of democracy, he warned.

If Mainland China were to lag behind in the global movement toward political democratization and economic liberalization, it would certainly be a tragedy.

"We sincerely hope that this great tragedy will come to an end before the advent of the 21st century," he said.

The premier meantime stressed that it was the ROC's "unshirkable responsibility" to work toward a democratic and unified China with an equitable distribution of wealth.

He said more than 400,000 Taiwan residents have visited Mainland China since the government lifted a decades-old ban on such visits in November 1987.

Some 4,000 Mainland Chinese scholars, students, democracy activists and citizens having relatives in Taiwan have also visited here, he pointed out.

In addition, people on both sides of the Taiwan Straits have exchanged over 16 million letters and one million telephone calls and telex messages, he continued.

As East-West confrontation has relaxed and a grand reconciliation appears possible, Li said change could happen at any moment inside the Chinese communist regime.

Since the "global climate" has turned favorable to the ROC causes, he said "we should actively promote our 'Taiwan experience' so it will have a 'lighthouse effect' on the mainland."

He told the lawmakers that his cabinet had completed drafting temporary provisions governing relations between people on two sides of the Taiwan straits.

His cabinet would conduct comprehensive polls on public opinions about the ROC's participation in the 1990 Peking Asian Games and on their views on the proposal that the ROC host the 1998 Asiad, the premier said.

The cabinet would also study its mainland policy and its influence on the ROC's foreign policy as it pursues forward-looking policy research, according to the premier.

Policy Proposal for Mainland Investment Requested

*OW0602044190 Taipei CNA in English 0238 GMT
6 Feb 90*

[Text] Taipei, Feb. 6 (CNA)—The Economics Ministry has demanded that its Industrial Development Bureau [IDB], Board of Foreign Trade [BOFT], and Industrial Development and Investment Center submit within one week a policy proposal for economic and trade links with Mainland China.

Vice Economics Minister Wang Chien-shien said the three units had been asked "not to be restrained" in drafting their policy recommendations.

After the proposal is completed, Wang said, his ministry would invite scholars and businessmen to discuss the draft. The results would then be submitted to the cabinet task force on mainland affairs.

Investment by Taiwan's small and medium-sized businesses in Mainland China has reached one billion U.S. dollars, according to Wang.

He told reporters that the government's basic policy was to prohibit direct investment, while regulating indirect investment on the mainland.

The Economics Ministry will map out rules on investing in Mainland China very soon, probably after the Legislative Yuan passes the law governing relations between people on both sides of the Taiwan Straits, he pointed out.

IDB Director Yang Shih-chien said the ministry would no longer issue lists of "do not's" while formulating the rules, an evident departure from past practices.

Still, Yang added, the government would ban any trade and investment activities with the mainland which threaten national security and domestic industrial development.

Exports of COCOM-listed high-tech items to the communist-controlled mainland would also be banned, he pointed out.

Yang said that since the Peking regime had never shown respect for private ownership and had always discouraged free enterprise, prospects were quite dim for long-term investments in Mainland China.

As to reports that the Formosa Plastics Group had planned to build petrochemical plants on the mainland, Yang said that even if the reports were true, Formosa Plastics would do so only after the government announced a new policy.

BOFT warned that Chinese Communists could easily disavow all commitments, preferential treatment and agreements they had "promised" Taiwan businessmen on the grounds that they were dealing with "domestic affairs."

This is the biggest difference between the Taiwan business community and their foreign counterparts, BOFT pointed out.

Analyzing the ramifications of Taiwan's growing trade links with the mainland, BOFT said Peking had always insisted on its sovereignty over Taiwan and had never regarded the latter as an equal partner, therefore Taiwan businessmen could never enjoy "equality" like they do in other international trade transactions.

As trade and economic ties between the two sides of the Taiwan Straits grow, competition and conflict are likely to erupt and local businessmen are likely to face the dilemma of choosing between their individual interests and national interests, said the report.

Diplomas From Mainland Not Recognized

*OW2102065190 Taipei Domestic Service in Mandarin
2300 GMT 14 Feb 90*

[Text] Education Minister Mao Kao-wen said that the government does not recognize the mainland's student status or its academic degrees and opposes the intention of students to attend schools on the mainland. Minister Mao indicated that the government has gradually made adjustments to liberalize academic, cultural, and sports contacts between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait. Although the contacts with the Soviet Union and East Europe are the same at present, our mainland policy is to progress step by step. When the provisional regulations governing relations between the peoples of Taiwan and the mainland are passed and go into effect, there will be a noticeable improvement in the contacts between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait in the future.

Kuomintang Leaders Challenge President Li

HK2302015690 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD
(CHINA TODAY SUPPLEMENT) in English
23 Feb 90 p 2

[By Fan Cheuk-wan]

[Text] Leading heavyweights in the ruling Kuomintang have made a big political gamble at the last KMT Central Committee Plenary Session by launching a fierce and open challenge to President Li Teng-hui.

The unprecedented row over the procedure of electing the KMT's presidential and vice presidential candidates exposed a split in the ruling party.

The debate centred around how the Central Committee members should elect the presidential and vice presidential candidates—by standing up or secret balloting.

According to tradition, the Central Committee elected the party chairman and presidential and vice presidential candidates by standing up or clapping hands.

At the last Central Committee meeting, the party Secretary-General James Soong, who probably acted according to the wishes of President Li, insisted on tradition.

Members close to Premier Li Huan, however, wanted to nominate presidential candidates by secret ballot.

When the method of nominating candidates was put to the vote, 70 members out of the 180-man Central Committee "voted" against the traditional procedure while 99 supported the old method.

Among the opponents to the traditional procedures were key KMT leaders including Premier Li Huan; Judicial Yuan President Lin Yang-kang; Minister of Defence, General Hau Pei-tsun; former Premier Yu Kuo-hua; and former Secretary-General to the President, Shen Chang-huan.

Premier Li and Mr Lin even made a speech arguing that traditional procedures should be abandoned.

This pushed the confrontational atmosphere of the meeting to a climax.

Premier Li, who has lost much of his political power to President Li in the past two years, was believed to be fighting back at the Central Committee plenum with strong backing by his factional supporters.

Mr Lin, a native Taiwanese, has been a hotly-tipped alternative candidate to President Lee to run for the presidential election.

Mr Chiang Chun-nan, prominent political commentator and publisher of THE JOURNALIST political magazine in Taiwan, yesterday told THE HONGKONG STANDARD the unprecedented move of the KMT big shots indicated their keen desire to share the political power of Li Teng-hui.

"The traditional ceremony of the KMT Central Committee members to stand up and clap hands to elect the presidential candidate was a product of the era of strongman politics," he said.

"Those who opposed the ceremony were in fact reluctant to accept Li Teng-hui as the new political strongman in Taiwan. They want to share Li's political power," he said.

"Lin Yang-kang has been a strong contender challenging Li Teng-hui for many years. Lin enjoys very high popularity with his charisma and oratory talents," he said.

"Lin stands a very good chance of beating Li Teng-hui if the president is directly elected," he said.

"But Lin was very frustrated in the political arena after Chiang Ching-kuo handpicked Li as his successor. After years of frustration, Lin stood up to challenge Li at the recent Central Committee meeting," he said.

Mr Chiang said Mr Lin still had the chance to run for the president and his pairing with General Chiang Wego, Secretary General of the National Security Council and younger brother of late President Chiang Ching-kuo, would win the support of veteran national Assembly members.

Gen Chiang is currently supported by more than 200 elderly National Assembly members in his bid for vice presidency.

"Li Huan has also suffered from similar frustration, that's why he stood up to challenge Li Teng-hui at the meeting," he said.

"Li Teng-hui planed to nominate his supporter to be the new premier and Li Huan wished to safeguard his own political interests. If he can't fight for re-appointment as the premier at the end, at least he would like to put one of his supporters to head the Executive Yuan," he said.

"Much of Li Huan's power as the premier has been taken over by Li Teng-hui in the past two years, who has handpicked his own people to head the several key ministries under the Executive Yuan," he said.

"If factions supporting Lin, Chiang and Lee Huan united together in the National Assembly to oppose Li Teng-hui, the presidential election may have surprising results," he said.

Mr Chiang said other veterans like Gen Hua Pei-tsun had been increasingly disgruntled with Li Teng-hui's lack of respect.

"Li Teng-hui's decision to pick Li Yuan-zu to be the vice presidential candidate was made without consultation with other key KMT leaders," he said.

President Li Vows Action Against Violence

*OW2502082790 Taipei CNA in English 1510 GMT
22 Feb 90*

[Text] Taipei, Feb. 22 (CNA)—President Li Teng-hui affirmed Thursday that the government “would certainly take stern legal action” against violence.

In an interview with CNA, President Li called on the general public to remain calm and to trust the government’s determination to maintain social order.

He said he felt “deep pains” over the acts of violence at the National Assembly and the Legislative Yuan, where clashes often occur mainly over the problem of the senior parliamentarians.

“No political ideas can be advocated through illegal or violent means,” the president emphasized.

Taiwan Party Offers Housing Scheme to Territories

HK2102012590 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD
in English 21 Feb 90 p 6

[By Fan Cheuk-wan]

[Text] A New Taiwan opposition party has invested NT\$100 million (HK\$30 million) in a special housing scheme for Chinese from Hong Kong and Macao seeking a haven from communist takeover.

The Chinese Tsung Tsin Party, which will be inaugurated on March 29, has spent another HK\$7.5 million on offices in Kowloon and on Hong Kong Island.

A Hong Kong branch of the party was set up earlier this month. One was set up in Macao last Friday.

Mr Chang I-sung, a key party organiser and the executive secretary-general of the Tsung Tsin Association in Taiwan, said yesterday that the two offices in the territory had been busy recruiting new members.

"So far our party has recruited a total of 3,800 members in Hong Kong and 300 in Macao. About 2,000 KMT [Kuomintang] members in Hong Kong have joined," Mr Chang said.

The party's prime aim in Hong Kong was to protect the interests of compatriots after the communist takeover in 1997, he said.

The Tsung Tsin Party aims to develop into a united front of pro-reunification forces inside and outside Taiwan. It plans to recruit large numbers of overseas Chinese.

"We show great concern towards the plight of the Hong Kong compatriots who face the problem of 1997," Mr Chang said.

"The party last month decided to build a 'Hong Kong and Macao Housing Estate' in Taichung which will

provide accommodation for 100,000 households from Hong Kong and Macao after 1997," he said.

"Since the ruling Kuomintang has done little for our Hong Kong and Macao compatriots, we consider it is our obligation to protect their interests after the communist takeover.

"The whole housing scheme involves investment of NT\$1 billion (HK\$300 million) between now and 1997. Our party invested NT\$100 million (HK\$30 million) earlier this month for the first installment on the land.

"We have chosen 300 hectares along a slope between Taoyuan and Taichung."

Mr Chang said the party did not plan to make a profit from the scheme. He said the party would also help Hong Kong and Macao members find employment and gain low-interest housing loans.

The first applications for the housing scheme would be accepted in 1993, when 30,000 units should be completed. If there was not enough demand from Hong Kong and Macao, flats would be offered to Taiwan party members.

"But top priority will be given to our Hong Kong and Macao members" said Mr Chang, who left Hong Kong on Monday after a one-week visit.

He said the local branch would not breach Hong Kong laws and would keep a low profile in the run-up to 1997.

"Many Hong Kong and Macao compatriots have reacted strongly to the open split in the KMT and the extremely chaotic situation in the meetings of the Legislative Yuan and National Assembly in the past month," he said.

"They are also disappointed by the KMT's weak reaction to the KMT towards the violent acts by the Democratic Progressive Party."

He said 37,000 people in Taiwan had sworn allegiance to the party, including 37 National Assemblymen and 17 members of the Legislative Yuan.

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